The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

Michigan, last week, turned in handsomely to sustain the new Democratic administration.

England is firm and demands that the Russian troops must be promptly withdrawn. Both countries are preparing for war. The feeling for war in St. Petersburg is very strong.

The returns of April to the department of agriculture indicate a reduction of over 10 per cent. of last year's area in winter wheat. The average shortage amounts to 3,000,000 acres. A decreased report in every state except Oregon.

Michigan, at the election last week, was carried by the Democratic fusionists for justice and regents of the university. The *Post*, republican, acknowledges the defeat of the republican ticket, and the *Free Press*, democrat, claims a majority for the head of the democratic ticket of not less than 20,000.

Delaware county takes the lead in paying its school teachers the best salaries. Last year the average was $48.80 for male and $41.60 for female teachers.

In Centre county the average salary is about $30. For a competent teacher, who has spent time and money for his education, this is too little, while for an incompetent one it is too high. We favor a fair salary to good teachers.

The Democratic majority in Michigan is mounting up. The Detroit *Free Press* says: The total vote of the state will be about 315,000, of which Morse (Democrat) will get 175,000 and Cooley (Republican) 140,000. The Prohibition vote will not exceed 10,000 at the outside. The vote was the largest ever polled in Michigan at any non-Presidential election.

The peach growers of Maryland and Virginia speak hopefully of the prospects for a fine crop of that favorite fruit, late frosts and the rot being the only drawbacks now to be dreaded, as the trees have come through the long and severe winter in first rate condition and the buds showing well. Heretofore the farmers have always opened the season with predictions of disaster, and the crop invariably turned out well. It is to be hoped, therefore, that they will not prove once more to be false prophets.

When the senate bill requiring hygiene and physiology, with special reference to the effect of alcohol and narcotics on the human system, to be taught in public schools, came up for discussion in the House, a few days ago, the galleries were crowded with ladies and gentlemen—the former predominating—all being friends of the cause. The greatest liberty was given those opposed to the bill to speak their pieces, among whom was Mr. Woodward, of this county, who made quite a lengthy speech against the bill and was listened to with great attention.

At Pittsburg, on 7, Judge Ewing decided that store orders given by any company to an employe in payment of wages was illegal. The practice of giving store orders has for years been carried on extensively by coal operators of Western Pennsylvania, and now that the question has been settled by the county courts, the miners who have been compelled to accept these orders propose entering suit against their employers for the recovery of their wages in lawful money. Their attorney has already commenced claims aggregating $75,000 and he expects in a short time to have this amount increased to several hundred thousand dollars.

MISSIONARY LIFE IN AFRICA.

The United States Consul at Sierra Leone has informed the State Department of the arrival at Sierra Leone of Dr. William Tayler, the American Bishop for Africa, with Dr. Somers and Mr. Catelanie, on their way to Liberia, where they will stop for a short time before proceeding to St. Paul de Lando.

There arrived also at Sierra Leone on February 19 another party of forty missionaries on their way to Loando. The Consul expresses much anxiety for the fate of these people, sixteen of whom are children, three being infants. Should they arrive at Loando they will have made a voyage of over eight thousand miles form New York via Liverpool. They purpose going a thousand miles at least into the interior. The Consul says he is constantly asked what these missionaries are going to do with the children, and people who know the coasts do not hesitate to say that it is absolutely wicked to bring them out here where they have many chances to die and only a few to live. It would no doubt be well for missionary societies at home to consider well before contracting the expense and responsibility of sending such an expedition to the wilds of Africa. We are prepared to hear sad news within a year from this little band.

HIGH LICENCE IN ILLINOIS.

The high licenee law, known as the Harper law, has now been on trial in Illinois long enough to see how such a system of regulating the liquor traffic works in a great and populous State. That law, passed in 1883, fixes the minimum licence fee for dram shops at $500, and for malt liquors at $150 only in cities, towns and villages, and authorizes county Boards to grant licences on like terms upon petition of the legal voters of any town or precinct.

We have reports of the working of the new system in half the counties of the State, obtained by the Chicago *Tribune*. In Cook county, in which Chicago is situated, the liquor men are most able to prevent the execution of the law, and yet even there the number of saloons has been diminished by from 500 to 1,000, and the city revenue has been increased by more than a million dollars. In nineteen other cities and towns there were, before the enforcement of high license, 733 saloons, yielding a revenue of $89,950. There are now in these places only 468 saloons, but the revenue has been increased to $253,000.

The high license fee has had the effect to shut up the low groggeries in towns and their suburbs, which were only the resorts of vile characters, and the consequence is less crime and less drunkenness. The number of arrests has fallen off, and drunkenness has decreased in the larger cities by thirty per cent. There is also an improvement in the quality of the men who keep the saloons, for the business has grown to be more decent and respectable, so that even those who sell liquor acknowledge that the law is working beneficently.

A NEW BRANCH OF STUDY IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The bill requiring the principles of temperance hygiene to be taught in the public schools of this State has passed both branches of the Legislature and received the approval of the Governor. Thus a new branch of study is required to be taught in our public schools. The text books on the subject will treat of the effects of alcoholic stimulants on the human system. The passage of this measure, says the Philadelphia *Times*, marks the first legislative victory which the temperance people have gained since the passage of the local option law 12 years ago. Whether this law will prove of more value to the cause of temperance than did the short-lived measure is yet to be seen. The effect of the new law will not be apparent of course for some time, as its object is entirely educational, and of necessity will require years to demonstrate its success or want of success. Its object is a good one, at least, and all good citizens will hope the children will not only be taught temperance but practice what they are taught.

The New York *Evening Post's* financial article says: For the first time being all the special conditions of particular stocks are lost sight of in the belief that a war would cause such a demand for American commodities, and cause such an increase of traffic and speculation that all stocks would be advanced; to a higher level.

This, with a jump of 5 cents per bushel in wheat, shows that there is an enormous amount of capital ready to be launched into speculation as soon as there is any prospect of an advance, and the uniformity of the advance in stocks, good, bad, and indifferent, shows that when the advance really begins it will not be governed by very much reasoning about the character of the investment.

In Philadelphia there was considerable excitement in breadstuffs on 'change in consequence of the European war news, and speculators were eager for the fray. In wheat there was a decided boom and prices jumped up 4½@5c. per bushel, to the utter demoralization of the "shorts," who made haste to cover their contracts. Prices are now 7 to 8c. per pushel higher than last week—95½c. was bid for April deliveries, 96c. for May and 98c. for June, which will be good news for the farmers who have not parted with their grain. Flour was decidedly firmer, in sympathy with this rise, and some holders were not disposed to sell at current quotations. Corn was not so active, but prices rose 1@1½c. This advance in price will cut short for the moment exporters' movements, but a corresponding improvement abroad will cause a resumption of shipments.

SHOT HIS DAUGHTER'S BETRAYER.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 7.—This morning in Newport, Ky., Mr. McMillan, boarded a street car in which John L. Cummings, clerk in the First National Bank of this city, was a passenger, and saying, "I have you now," fired three balls from a revolver into his chest, causing instant death. McMillan immediately gave himself up to the police. The story is that he killed Cummings in revenge for the ruin of his daughter. McMillan is a cutter in the clothing manufactory of Israel Herman, where he is spoken of as an industrious and peaceable man. He had never spoken there of any trouble.

LARGE GRAIN AND PROVISION EXPORTS.

The *Railway Gazette* says in the exports of breadstuffs during the first two months of this year New York has not maintained the rank it had last year, and neither has Boston, which had been gaining, but Philadelphia and Baltimore have made large gains. Most of the flour goes from New York and Boston. The flour and wheat exports were much greater this year than last, but the value of them was not increased in proportion, because of the much lower prices.

The exports of corn were larger this year in these two months than in the corresponding period of any previous year; flour exports were also much the largest ever made in January and February, and even the wheat exports have never been quite equalled before at this season, which in view of what has been said of other countries supplying our markets deserves attention. The exports of each in these two months have been for 1884 and 1885:

	Corn bu.	Wheat bu.	Flour bbls.
1884	5,748,200	9,008,722	1,474,047
1885	14,150,399	17,071,912	2,018,655

We see thus that the good crops last year have had fully as great an effect on exports as could reasonably have been expected. The corn crop was but little greater than that of 1879, but the exports are 9 per cent. greater than in the corresponding months after that crop. The wheat crop was but little (2½ per. cent.) greater than that of 1880, but the exports of wheat and flour together were equivalent to 25,152,000 bushels this year, against 21,170,000 then—an increase of nearly one-fifth. The very low prices of wheat and flour (corn has often been as low before) have prevented these very large exports doing as much good as they might have done; but they have done it a great deal of good, and that the business has been no better has not been the fault of the grain exports. It would have been much if we had not had large surplus crops. They at least show that we are able to supply the European demand, in spite of competition from India and Australia.

The exports of wheat were nearly twice as great in February as in January this year; of flour about three-eighths larger, and of corn a little larger. Wheat exports especially are usually the larger in January.

The exports of provisions, the product of hogs and cattle, though much larger than last year in February, do not nearly equal those of some previous years. For the two months there is an increase over last of 57 per cent. in the quantity of hog products exported, but only a small increase in beef. In the value of all provisions exported there is an increase of $3,340,559, or 21 per cent. there being an increase of more than that amount in the value of the hog products, and a decrease in the cattle products.

The fact chiefly to be born in mind is that our grain exports have at last become very large, larger in quantity than in the exceptionally prosperous years of 1880 and 1881. The provision exports are also increasing largely, though they remain much less than in several other years, and must until we can raise more animals. The effect of this on the business situation is not appreciated, because the result has been to prevent further depression instead of causing a distinct upward turn. If we look back at the figures for previous years we shall find that the heavy breadstuffs and provisions exports began after the crop of 1877, but it was not until the fall of 1879, after two years of heavy exports, that the community was generally convinced that good times had come. The heavy exports in 1877-8 and 1878-9 were helping to bring them, however, and the large exports this year are also helping us, though not enough as yet to set all the factories at work and crowd the railroads with profitable traffic. For that we may have to wait some time yet.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE SENT TO GOV. HOADLY, OF OHIO.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 10.—A special from Coshocton says that the Democratic Standard of that place had private information of a plot to assassinate Governor Hoadly. On Monday, it says, the governor received through the mail a strong wooden box from one end of which hung a string. The governor's suspicion being aroused, he caused the cover of the box to be removed and a carefully arranged infernal machine loaded with dynamite, slugs and spikes, was disclosed to view. The string had been so adjusted that to have pulled it would have caused an explosion, resulting in death. It is said that the authorities are at work on the case, and for that reason the facts have not been made public.

The May number of Harper's promises to be very strong in its stories. Miss Woolson's story of "East Engels" grows in the strength of its characters as well as in interest as it proceeds; and "At the Red Glove," the anonymous story, illustrated from sketches made by Barse the scene of the story, by Mr. Reinhart, draws to its close. The short stories include "Constance Royal," a strong dramatic story, told in three pages, by Jane Spring Peet; a humorous love story set forth in "Passages from the Diary of a Hong-Kong Merchant," by F. J. Stimson ("J. S. of Dale"); and a charming story by Lucy C. Lillie, with a full page illustration by C. D. Weldon.

THE BURNING OF ASPINWALL.

First Detailed Account as Brought to New Orleans by an Eye-Witness.

"On Sunday, March 29, the rebels had taken position on Monkey Hill, three miles from the town. On Monday night the Government troops attacked the rebels at Monkey Hill. The latter were driven back into the town and the fight commenced in the streets. The battle raged from 8 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock and during that time the rifle and artillery fire was incessant.

Suddenly smoke was seen arising from a point inside the rebel barricades, and as there was a strong wind blowing at time the fire spread rapidly in all directions. Up to this time the fight had been confined to one portion of the town, but as the fire spread, the rebels cammenced to scatter and retreat. As soon as they appeared in the streets they were fired upon until the fight raged all over the town. The fire, in great billows of flame, swept rapidly from street to street and from the buildings to the docks and wharves. Crowds of women and children could be seen moving from place to place amid whistling bullets, and those who escaped being shot down in the streets sought protection on board the ships in the harbor, but a great number of them perished in the flames.

We also saw a number of civilians who were killed by stray bullets before they could seek shelter from the leaden hail which swept the streets.

It would be impossible to estimate the number of lives lost in the conflict. On the day after the battle, when the rebels had retreated into the interior, we visited the town and found dead bodies and charred remains all over the town of those who had been burned to death.

Only three of our shanties in the suburbs of the town were left uninjured."

DEATH STEPS IN ONCE MORE,

And Removes a Democratic Member of the Illinois Legislature.

Springfield, Ill., April 12.—J. Henry Shaw, member of the legislature from Cass county, was found dead in his room at the Palace hotel to-day. Deceased had been ailing during the whole session, but not so that he could not attend to his duties most of the time. Representative Shaw was over sixty years of age and has been an unswerving democrat. This makes the third death during this session, something which never occurred before. It was anticipated that upon Senator Davis, from Greene county, assuming office something tangible would be done in relation to the United States senatorship question but this unexpected occurrence will again throw it back for twenty days at least. What makes the situation still worse it leaves the house a tie upon any question which will be construed into a party issue, and thus retard business. The governor will be requested to issue a writ for a new election tomorrow, but the election cannot take place before twenty days after the call. The district represented by the deceased is largely democratic.

RUMORED CHINESE ATROCITIES.

San Fancisco, April 6.—The steamer Oceanic, which arrived here this afternoon, brought news that the Viceroy of Yun-Nan and Kwe-Chong provinces has issued a decree commanding the destruction of all Roman Catholic convents. The decree also orders out all foreigners. Reports have reached Shanghai that several Catholic settlements have already been destroyed and several hundred converts killed. The village of Kin-Ya-Ping, two days' journey from Tohi, has been destroyed and four converts and two priests killed. The only reason assigned by the Chinese Viceroy for the massacre is that the Catholics were going to revolt against the Chinese Government.

EGYPT.

General Graham at Handoub—The Arabs Demoralized.

Saukim, April 9.—General Graham has arrived at Handoub. The chief of the Amarars is negotiating with him for the submission of his tribe to the British.

An escaped prisoner from Osman Digna's camp reports that the Arabs are thoroughly cowed. Tamai is held by only 200 men, and are short of provisions. He says there is an abundance of good water beyond Tamai.

A merchant from Kassala reports that the rebels have almost abandoned the siege. It is hoped that when they hear of Osman Digna's collapse they will abandon it altogether.

GRANT BETTER.

New York, April 13, 10 P. M.—General Grant has been very comfortable since the last bulletin. He seemed stronger during the afternoon and walked from room to room with a firmer step. He has just awoke from a two hours' sleep and has taken nourishment. In reply to an inquiry he said he was not in pain. The accumulation of mucus has not disturbed him to-night. He has not required any local application to the throat. Pulse, 72; regular and quiet; respiration, 16.

The enterprising publishers of "Dr. Foote's Health Monthly" have, by the liberality of their premium offers, outdone all their previous generosity. The list to select from includes useful articles, standard books and scientific literature, such as one usually expects to pay well for, but here they are thrown in with a year's subscription to the most popular and widely greeted Health Monthly at only 50 cents a year. Try it before you buy it by sending for a free sample copy and illustrated premium list to the Murray Hill Publishing Co., 128 E. 28th St., New York City.

At Poplar Bluff, Mo., on 8, Louis Darry, in comfortable circumstances, killed his wife and himself. They quarrelled and both pulled pistols, but before the woman could shoot he put a bullet through her heart, and then shot his own head almost off. They leave two little children.

CENTRE COUNTY PROPERTY.

Mr. Tatlow Jackson, of the business firm of Barlow & Day, New York, and one of the most prominet iron men of this country, is now in town conferring with the Valentine company in regard to the pending transfer of their immense iron properties in Nittany Valley to the Lehigh Valley coal and iron company, which will be consummated in a few days. This is but the precursor of stupendous new enterprises which will be developed. Our ancient borough must be prepared to spread her wings which are bound to fly.

In conversing with some of Bellefonte's eminent business men we were informed that an ejectment suit has been brought by Midland mining company against the Lehigh Valley and Berwind, White & Co. for the recovery of eighteen hundred acres of valuable bituminous coal land in Show Shoe. The value of this immense tract is said to be about eight hundred thousand or one million dollars. This seems to be a revival of the old suit, City of Philadelphia vs. Smith, Rhoads & Smith, so memorable in the land litigition of Centre county.—Bellefonte *News*.

I always keep your medicines in stock Downs' Elixir is selling better than any Cough Medicine I have, and with good results. C. Smith, Druggist, Clarkston, Mich.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters gives the best satisfaction of any medicine I sell. They have advertised themselves, and I warrant every bottle. N. DeKrief, Druggist, Leeland, Mich.

Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment, for external use is equally good.

THE WAR CLOUD

Growing Blacker on the European Horizon.

London, April 12.—A determined and grave position has been assumed toward Russia by the English ministry. The ministry has been pressed by the aggressive pugnacity of the public into the attitude which it has assumed.

On Saturday Baron de Stall, the Russian embassador at London, was informed that whatever the action of his government in regard to the action of Gen. Romanoff, England will allow no discussion concerned the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, until the Russian troops have been withdrawn from their present outposts and returned to the positions which they occupied at the time England appointed her part of the Afghan commission to adjust the frontier.

It is the opinion at the German and Russian embassies here that the final phase in diplomacy has been reached in the dispute.

RUSSIAN COUNCIL OF WAR.

Berlin, April 12.—It is reported that a council of war has been held at St. Petersburg, at which the czar presided, and that the czar has appointed General Komaroff commander in chief in Turkestan and has issued orders to push 50,000 troops forward to the Afghan border.

WEDDED ON A SICK BED.

Washington, April 10.—Isaac H. Robertson, a grocery merchant of Baltimore, and Miss Annie L. Winder, a young lady formerly employed at the bureau of engraving and printing, were married here on Monday under peculiar circumstances. The couple had been engaged for some time, and the wedding was fixed for Monday. On Sunday it was discovered that the intended bride was ill with scarlet fever, and it was thought that the ceremony would have to be postponed. The principals objected to any delay, however, and as the invitations had been sent out, the cake baked and everything prepared, the ceremony took place at the appointed time.

All the friends of the parties were notified of the circumstances, and a good many remained away. At the appointed time several of those invited assembled at the residence of the bride, 611 Sixth street northwest, and the minister led the way to the sick room. The bride was raised to a sitting posture, the groom stood by the bed, and the minister read the Episcopal marriage service. The bride is rapidly convalescing, and another ceremony may probably be performed when she is well enough.

Take Notice of this Splendid Bargain.—The "New York Weekly World," one of the best weeklies in the United States, by special arrangement with the World publishers, can be had very low by clubbing with the "Reporter." Two new names, clubbing for the "Reporter," will each get the two papers, the "World" and the "Reporter" one year, cash in advance, for $2.25, the regular price for the two being $3. Subscribers to the "Reporter" can have the "World" and "Reporter" for $2.50, in advance, or for $2.25 when clubbing with two new names.

THE MONUMENT STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Washington, April 9.—While a heavy storm was passing over this city late yesterday afternoon the Washington Monument was struck three times by lightning, without causing the least damage. Col. Casey examined the aluminium tip this morning and found it as sharp and bright as when it was placed on the summit.

HEAVY SNOW FALL.

Huntingdon, Pa., April 12.—A heavy snow fell here yesterday from 8 a. m. until 3 p. m., aggregating one foot in depth. Toward evening, however, the snow rapidly melted, owing to the mild temperature.

Bad drinage causes much sickness, bad blood and improper action of the liver and kidneys is bad drainage to the human system, which Burdock Blood Bitters remedy.

The receipts from internal revenue on 11, were $505,350, and from customs, $657,623.

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WATER CLOCKS.

The first people who appear to have allotted the day into portions were the Assyrians, who invented the clepsydra, or water clock, at a period too remote for precise calculation. All that is known for certain is that the apparatus existed before the overthrow of the first Assyrian Empire by Abaces and Beleses, in the year 759 B. C.

This water clock was nothing more than a brass vessel of cylindrical shape, holding several gallons of water. A very small hole was bored in one of its sides, through which the liquid was allowed to trickle, and it was calculated that the vesssel could empty itself about five or six times a day. Under the reign of Phul, the royal palace of Nineveh, and each of the principal districts of the city possessed a water clock of the same shape and capacity. They were all filled, or as nearly as possible together, at the signal of a watchman stationed aloft on a tower to proclaim the rising of the sun, and remained all day in the keeping of officials, whose business it was to fill them as soon as they became empty. There was a regular staff of criers employed in connection with each of the time offices, and as often as the water clocks were replenished they passed through the streets shouting out the fact for the benefit of the townspeople.

In this way a sort of rough computation of the flight of time was obtained. The intervals between the filling and emptying of these vessels were called "watches," and were of about two hours and a half's duration. It is hard to suppose that the water clocks kept very steady pace with each other. The difficulty of making by hand, vessels of the same size, of drilling them with holes precisely the same diameter and of supplying them with water of just the same density must have given rise to a great deal of irregularity in the working of these machines.

The clepsydra remainded in its primitive condition for many centuries, and it was not until the invention of the sun dial at Alexandia, 580 years before Christ, that it underwent any improvement. About that time an Egyptian of Memphis added a dial, with a hand, to the clepsydra. The hand revolved on a pivot and communicated with a string which was fastened to a float. As the water leak out the float fell with it, and the tension of the string caused the hand to move around with spasmodic jerks.

This reform, though meritorious in theory, proved deficient in practice, for the old difficulty about getting the clocks to keep step was doubled or trebled when the system became complicated with dial, needle, string and float. But notwithstanding its drawbacks, the improvement was a valuable one, because it prepared the way for further changes and led to the perfection of the water clock, by the substitution of a system of dented wheels for those already in use.

RAT, RIDDANCE.

"Allow me," writes a correspondent, "to suggest a simple means of getting rid of those pests. In the year 1855 I was in command of the British vessel 'Tubal Cain,' lying alongside the wharf at Melbourne, embarking Chinese passengers for Hong Kong. The docks were so infested with rats that it was impossible to prevent their getting on board and my vessel was well stocked with them.

After being at sea a few days I mustered the passengers with their effects, on deck, to give them an airing and for the purpose of giving the passenger deck a good cleansing, and sprinkling some chloride of lime mixed with water. I also had a couple of buckets of the same mixture poured down the pumps. This I continued weekly, when to my surprise the rats made a raid on the cabin (poop) on deck, and became so troublesome that neither myself nor my officers cared about turning in at night. A happy thought struck me—that the chloride of lime had driven them from below deck; so I had everything cleared out of the cabin and and the storerooms, and freely used the mixture. This had the desired effect, the rats taking shelter in every available place outside. This gave us some good sport especially on a moonlight night, when all hands engaged in hunting rats and driving them overboard, so that by the time we arrived at Hong Kong not one was left on board. On my return to England I took a house and furnished it. After being in it a short time, I found that it was infested with rats. They would get through every part on the ground floor. On examination, I discovered that a drain ran under the house, emptying into the harbor. I here again used the chloride of lime freely, and in less than a week every rat had taken its departure. I have recommended this remedy to many shipmasters and friends on shore, and in all cases it has proved a success. I have occupied my present residence for five years, and we have neither rat nor mouse on the premises. I attribute this to the free use of the above mixture, which is also effective as a deodorizer and disinfectant."

I WISH HE WOULD DECIDE.

I wish he would decide, mamma,
I wish he would decide;
I've been a bridesmaid twenty times—
When shall I be a bride?
My cousin Anne, my sister Fan,
The nuptial knot have tied;
Yet come what will, I'm single still—
I wish he would decide.

He takes me to the play, mamma,
He brings me pretty books;
He wooes me with his eyes, mamma,
Such speechless things he looks!
Where'er I roam—abroad, at home—
He lingers by my side;
Yet come what will, I'm single still—
I wish he would decide.

I throw out many hints, mamma,
I speak of other beaux,
I talk about domestic life,
And sing, "They don't propose;"
And ah! how vain each piteous strain
His wavering heart to guide!
Do what I will, I'm single still—
I wish he would decide.

DRIVEN TO BAY.

"Miss Cherry. Miss Cherry, it is time to come in.

The old stable clock struck six as Nurse Nancy stood with her hand shading her eyes—the sun was sinking behind the fringe of willows that outlined the river, and the dead leaves fluttered to and fro upon the brick paved walk that extended beneath the espalier pear trees. And Cherry Fountain, sitting in a low rustic chair on the river bank, never stirred.

"Miss Cherry," reiterated the old nurse, "Miss Cherry! If you're determined to catch cold yourself, you might have some consideration for Master Wilfred."

"Nancy, don't interrupt," cried Cherry, petulantly. "We are happy here, Willie and I. Why can't you let us alone?"

"But your papa is asking for you. Miss Cherry listened with a curl of her lip, but little Wilfred jumped up and pulled eagerly at his sister's dress.

"Let's go in, Cherry," said he. "I love papa. And I want to see my new mamma."

Cherry rose slowly and reluctantly—but before she could pick up her books and shawl, a light figure, dressed in some glistening white material, came running out to the river shore.

"Where are the children," said a soft voice. "I want to see the children."

Willie, an affectionate little fellow of eight years old, ran into the arms of his young step-mother, and overwhelmed her with kisses which were most cordially returned, but Cherry hung back with defiant glances.

"Come here, darling," said Mrs. Fountain. "Why, you are nearly as tall as I am. Papa," turning archly to the bridegroom who had followed more slowly her flying footsteps, "you never told me that this Cherry of ours was almost a young lady."

"Because I didn't realize it myself," said Col. Fountain, caressing one of Cherry's long brown curls, and thinking, even at this auspicious moment, how much like her dead mother she was growing. "Cherry, this is your new mother. You must be great friends with her!"

The tears brimmed into Cherry's eyes—her lips quivered. Mrs. Alice Fountains quick eye saw it all, but she had too much tact to interfere. She only kissed Cherry and clasped her hand tenderly, and then began to talk about the beauty of the river, all reddened in the sunset glow.

"They are beautiful children," she said to her husband that night. "I am sure I shall love them, if only they will let me."

"I don't think there will be any trouble about that, darling," said the colonel fondly.

Nor would there have been, if Cherry's frank, generous soul had been left to its own impulses. But the neighbors had condoled with her too sympathetically. Miss Darling who would herself have been glad to console the handsome widower, had said, plaintively:

"You, dear Cherry, must remember your mother's memory although your father seems to have forgotten it."

And Aunt Frederica, the elder sister of the deceased lady, had ostentatiously come to the house to remove all the personal belongings of the late Mrs. Fountain, during the absence of the colonel on his wedding tour.

"I dare say your new ma will be for flinging all these in the fire," she said. "I only hope she will be kind to Willie, poor child!"

"If she is not," flashed Cherry, "she will have me to settle with!"

But Aunt Frederica only groaned and shook her head.

And it was in this spirit Cherry was prepared to meet her father's second wife. Small wonder that Alice Fountain found it well nigh impossible to win her love.

"This is your dear mamma's favorite flower bed, Cherry," said the bride one morning. "Willie told me so. You and I must make it our care to keep the place always bright and lovely."

Cherry blushed a little as she glanced down at the weed-grown parterre.

"There is no occasion for troubling you," said she. "I can take care of it myself."

"But I should like to help you, dear," pleaded Mrs. Fountain. "I am so fond of gardening!"

"I prefer to do it myself," said Cherry, stiffly.

Mrs. Fountain looked at her wistfully, but said nothing more just then. In the afternoon she came to the little boudoir where Cherry sat reading.

"Where are your books, Cherry?" said she. "Your papa thinks I could read French and German with you, and help you in practicing."

"Thanks," said Cherry, suddenly straightening herself up, "but I don't want any help. I would rather go on with my daily governess, Miss Murray, just as I did before."

And once more Alice found herself repelled.

Aunt Frederica came daily to the house, and sat solemnly in judgment on the bride's new theories of household management. Miss Darling glided in and out like a shadow, attaching herself markedly to Cherry. There was a decided countercurrent in the house which Alice could feel rather than see—and as the days went by, she began vaguely to fancy that even her husband was different from what he had been.

One morning, sitting at the window, she saw an express wagon loaded with trunks drive up.

"Dear Felix," she cried, running to where her husband sat in the library, "have you invited company?"

Col. Fountain reddened a little. "Company!" repeated he. "Oh, yes, I see. I intended to have mentioned it before. The fact is, dear, my sister Frederica is coming here for a few months. You are so young and inexperienced that I thought that perhaps it would be better for her to take charge of the housekeeping, for the present at least.

"Alice's damask-rose complexion deepened in scarlet.

"Have I in anyway failed to meet your wishes, Felix?" said she, in a stifled voice.

"No, no, but Frederica thought——"

"I do not want to know what Frederica thought," said Mrs. Fountain, quickly.

"And Cherry is getting so lawless, and Willie is positively ungovernable, and Frederica says that the house needs a firmer hand to rule it," went on Col. Fountain.

"Do you really think so, Felix?"

"I? Well, no, not exactly, but you know, pet, that you are young to be at the head of a household like this."

Alice bit her lip. "Why did you not think of that before you married me?" said she.

"Now you are getting childish, Alice," said her husband gravely. "I shall begin to believe that Frederica is right about your temper!"

Mrs. Fountain could endure no more. She turned and left the room. Colonel Fountain looked earnestly after her. Like most men, he hated scenes, but nevertheless his conscience pricked him a little. He half rose, as if to follow her, and then sat down again.

"Frederica says I ought not to give way to her in everything," said he. "And perhaps she is right, Frederica thinks that the children should receive a little more of my attention. I'll go and walk through the garden with them now. Of course the poor darlings ought not to be neglected because I have married again."

Half an hour later Alice looked out of the casement and saw her husband coming out of the green house with Cherry fondly clinging to his arm, Willie trotting on before, and Aunt Frederica following, with both hands full of the rare white grapes which the old Scotch gardener parted with so reluctantly.

"They are happy enough without me," she said to herself, with a sharp pang at her heart. "I am only an intruder here."

When Col. Fountain came upstairs to dress for dinner he found the room empty, but a little note lay on the bureau.

"DEAREST FELIX," was what he read, on tearing it open. "I hope you will not blame me for leaving your house. But I have decided that I cannot like where I am not loved and trusted thoroughly. If you and Cherry can be happier with Miss Frederica than with me, I cheerfully abdicate in her favor. One thing is certain—there cannot be two mistresses in a home. And I will try to be as happy as possible with my Uncle Willoughby in the meantime. And please do not forget that I am still your most loving

ALICE."

Col. Fountain's first impression was that of hot anger, his second a dull despair. But Aunt Frederica pursed up her lips.

"Depend on it, Felix," she said, "the girl is tired of you. I despise these chits that never know their own mind!"

"Be silent!" said Fountain, hoarsely, "You have ruined me! Is not that enough?"

A week of Aunt Frederica's rule completely disenchanted the whole family. Cherry burst into tears one day, when the old lady was especially exacting.

"I wish I had my mamma back again, said she, impetuously.

"Your sainted mother, dear child," groaned Miss Frederica, "is in heaven."

"But I mean my mamma Alice," sobbed Cherry. "I do miss her so dreadfully! I believe she really loved me. And—and I do love her, and I wish I had not behaved so horridly to her. There!"

"Can't we bring her home?" shouted Willie. "Nobody remembers to help me with my sums, or to cut out paper ships for me, now that mamma is gone!"

"We will bring her home said Felix, who was just then particularly exasperated at discovering that Miss Frederica had been transforming Alice's boudoir into a bedroom for some fourth cousin or other who was contemplating an uninvited sojourn at the house.

And Alice, sitting solitary and alone, like "Mariana in the Moated Grange," was astonished that very day by the unexpected vision of Cherry herself.

"Mamma," said the girl, half bashful, half eager, "dearest mamma, will you forgive us all, and particularly me? Will you come home to us again? We are so lonely without you, and papa says——"

But Alice had sprung to her feet and clasped her repentant step-daughter in her arms.

"Will you really love me, dearest?" said she. "Oh, Cherry, Cherry, if you could but know how I have pined for your love!"

So she came home again, this time to an undivided kingdom. For Frederica and her sisters had been politely turned out of doors, the boudoir was itself again, and Felix was waiting on the threshold to welcome her back.

"My dear," said he, "I have made a fool of myself. I see it all now. It shall not happen a second time."

"Did I do right, Felix?" she said, timidly. "But, oh, I was so wretched!"

"Sweetheart," said Colonel Fountain with limitless loyalty, "you are always right!"

"Mamma is always right," echoed Cherry and Willie, showering caresses on their recovered treasure.

For, by some magic spell, Alice had contrived to convert the whole family at last. It was never my "step-mother" again it was always "mamma" Alice.

Lincoln as a Gentleman.

Pretentions to technical gentility Lincoln had none, and with a fine manliness disclaimed any. Apropos of his deficiencies from the point of view of conventional high breeding, he once took occasion to remark in the course of the joint debate with Douglas; "I set out in this campaign with the intention of conducting it strictly as a gentleman, in substance, at least, if not in outside polish. The latter I shall never be, but that which constitutes the inside of a gentleman I hope I understand, and I am not less inclined to practice than another." The fashions of politeness change, but we imagine that men like Abraham Lincoln will never go out of fashion. It was while Lincoln lived at New Salem that he managed to buy a second-hand copy of Blackstone's Commentaries and began to study law. Other books, however, he had none, nor would he have had any means of getting any had not an old friend and fellow soldier in the Black Hawk war, who had been a succesful lawyer at Springfield, offered him the use of his collection, which, for a new country, was respectable. In order to exchange one book for another; however, he had to walk from New Salem to Springfield, a distance of fourteen miles, and, it is said, would often master thirty or forty pages on his way home. He was often seen seated against the trunk of a tree or lying on the grass under its shade, poring over his books and changing his position as the sun advanced, so as to keep in the shade.

Stanley's Soudan Plan.

The celebrated African traveler, Henry M. Stanley, thinks that when General Gordon said that the Soudan was a useless possession, and that "for any body to reconquer it and hand it over to Egypt would be an iniquity," he meant to refer to the present condition of that country. General Gordon's real opinion, Mr Stanley says, which was often expressed, was that attempts at permanent occupation would be useless until a railway had been constructed connecting Suakim with the Nile. The Government of the Soudan would then become much easier. Mr. Stanley expresses his belief in the soundness of this opinion, and says:—If you want to make something of the Soudan give the people of that country a chance to rest. Stop taxation, stop the courbash. Garreduced by equitable division; when ancient privileges are no longer the prize of the few, and when emigration ceases to be with many the sole alternative of starvation. If the Kohinoor brings destruction, it is to the few who have dominated over the many, thus insuring final order out of immediate chaos.

May not the brain be from time to time liable to some sickness which, while it lasts, makes all things distorted and discolored?

Iron becomes magnetized by the magnet against which it grinds, and the soul becomes assimilated to that on which it thinks continually.

It is strange that men will talk of miracles, revelations, inspirations, and the like, as things past, while love remains.

THE best material for constructing a silo, according to the decision of the Essex (Mass.) Agricultural society, is stone and cement, and the best material for weighing down the ensilage is stone.

"IT is hardly fair of you to steel my thunder," as the cloud remarked to the lightning-rod. "Oh, I shall draw it mild," the rod replied.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Ten noes are better than one lie.

God keep you from "It is too late."

The great obstacle to progress is prejudice.

Lying and gossiping go hand in hand.

Waste brings woe, and sorrow hates despair.

From a little spark may burst a mighty flame.

It is easy to say grace, but not half so easy to possess it.

A woman ceases to charm when she makes herself feared.

He only is a well-made man who has a good determination.

Suffering is the surest way of making us truthful to ourselves.

Stand firm and immovable as an anvil when it is beaten upon.

Time divided is never long, and regularity abridges all things.

In almost everything experience is more valuable than precept.

Those who plot the destruction of others often fall themselves.

The greater our dread of crosses, the more necessary they are for us.

Whosoever is delighted in solitude is either a wild beast or a god.

The greatest of all faults, I should say, is to be conscious of none.

Satirists gain the applause of others through fear, not through love.

If you wish to remove avarice, you must remove its mother, luxury.

Every noble crown is, and on earth will forever be, a crown of thorns.

We had better appear what we are than affect to appear what we are not.

The bread of life is love: the salt of life work; the sweetness of life, poesy.

The doorstep to the temple of wisdom is a knowledge of our own ignorance.

A wise man will neither speak nor do whatever anger would provoke him to.

Philosophy is a good horse in the stable; but an arrant jade on a journey.

Nurture your mind with great thoughts; to believe in the heroic makes heroes.

To correct an evil which already exists is not so wise as to foresee and prevent it.

The bell never rings of itself; unless some one handles or moves it, it is dumb.

A life spent worthily should be measured by a nobler line, by deeds—not words.

The most important part of every business is to know what ought to be done.

Where love exists not, even though it be in a palace, happiness can never come.

Those sentiments of love which flow from the heart cannot be frozen by adversity.

Envy is blind, and knows nothing except how to depreciate experiencies of others.

He who prays without confidence, cannot hope that his prayer will be granted.

Next to an effeminate man, there is nothing so disagreeable as a mannish woman.

The best heads can but misjudge in causes belonging to the jurisdiction of the heart.

Very nice scruples are sometimes the effect of a great mind, but oftener of a little one.

It is excellent to have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant.

From the knowledge of what you should not do, you may easily judge what you should do.

'Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours, and ask them what report they bore to heaven.

The very nature of love is to find its joy in serving others, not for one's own benefit, but for theirs.

Bacon says that labour conquers all things; but idleness conquers more people than labour does.

Do not feel proud at having supported your misfortune. How could you not have supported it?

One gains courage by showing himself poor; in that manner one robs poverty of its sharpest sting.

To be successful, have confidence. Fields are won by those who firmly believe in the winning.

To the generous mind the heaviest debt is that of gratitude, when it is not in our power to repay it.

To all men the best friend is virtue; the best companions are high endeavors and honorable sentiments.

To most men experience is like the stern light of a ship, which illuminates only the track it has passed.

Friends should be weighed, not told; who boasts to have won a multitude of friends, has never had one.

There is no one else who has the power to be so much your friend or so much your enemy as yourself.

He who comes up to his own ideas of greatness must always have had a very low standard of it in his mind.

Our attention to little things is the index to our character, and often the balance by which it is weighed.

The life of a mere worldly man is like an African river that wastes itself by soaking into the desert sands.

Some persons follow the dictates of their conscience only as a coachman's follow's the horses he is driving.

Conduct is the great profession. Behaving is the perpetual revealing of us. What a man does, tells us what he is.

It is always well to wait the development of his dealings with us rather than complain at our own disappointments.

A man's strength in this life is often greater from some single word, remembered and cherished, than in arms or armor.

All men must admire a frank and open honesty of purpose, though few are ready to seek to possess it themselves.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

—Jefferson Davis is reported to be so sick that his recovery is doubtful. He suffers from rheumatism and from the breaking out of an old wound received in the Mexican war.

—The candle works of Emery Bros., at Cincinnati were on the 1st, damaged by fire to the extent of nearly $100,000. The loss is covered by insurance. D. M. Snider's sawmill at Shidler, near Muncle, Indiana, was burned on the 31st. ult. Loss $35,000. The Ohio Valley Gas Works at Bridgeport, Ohio, were burned on the 1st. Loss $30,000. 150 hands are thrown out of work.

—Near Winnesboro, Texas, on the 30ult. six masked man went to the house of A. H. Cline, "a quiet, peaceable planter," and took him out of bed and severely whipped and otherwise abused him until he was nearly dead. Through the pleadings of his wife Cline's life was spared, but the maskers notified him that unless he left the country within forty-eight hours he would be killed. The cause of the outrage is a mystery. Cline is protected by officers.

—The battle between the forces of Barrios and those of San Salvador, began on the 30th ult., was continued on the 31st. The Guatemalan forces were completely routed with heavy losses.

—The rebellious Indians in the Northwest Territory made an attack on Battleford on the 31st ult., killed two instructors and sacked and burned the town. The Stony and Cree Indians joined the other bands in the attack on Battleford, and it is expected that Big Bear's band and the Fort Pitt Indians will also join in the rebellion Big Bear with 800 warriors, is with Riel, who is now said to have 2000 armed men, but no field pieces.

—It was stated on the 1st by a Government official in Montreal, that a message from Lord Wolseley has been received by Lord Lansdowne, asking if he could get one or two regiments from Canada for the Soudan.

—The State election of Rhode Island on the 1st, brought out a light vote as compared with that of 1884. The State officers elected are as follows: Governor, G. P. Wetmore, Rep.; Lieutenant Governor, L.B. Darling; Secretary of State, J. M. Addeman; Attorney General, Samuel P. Colt; General Treasurer, Samuel Clark. In a few towns there was no election on a part or all of the Legislative ticket, but the next General Assembly will be practically the same politically.

—General Grant sank rapidly on the 1st, and it was feared several times that the end was near. He was still living last night, and, it was thought, might survive for some time.

—In the Illinois House of Representatives on the 1st, Speaker Haines created much excitement by saying that, "as there has been dissatisfaction regarding employes of the House, he had come to the conclusion that the best thing he could do would be to dismiss all those who had been appointed by him, and he did so."

—The public debt statement for March shows a decrease of $483,747.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.—

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

The President on the 30th, sent to the U. S. Senate the following nominations: To be Ministers—Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, to Russia; Anthony M. Kidley, of Virginia, to Italy; Thomas J. Jarvis, of North Carolina, to Brazil; Rufus Magee, of Indiana, to Sweden and Norway; Isaac Bell, Jr., of Rhode Island, to the Netherlands: Edward Parke Curtis Lewis, of New Jersey, to Portugal; Rasmus B. Anderson, of Wisconsin, to Denmark, and George W. Merrill, of Nevada, to the Hawaiian Islands. To be Consuls General—Thomas M. Waller, of Connecticut, at London; Edmund Jussen, of Illinois, at Vienna, and Frederick Raine, of Maryland, at Berlin. To be Consuls—A. Halier Gross, of Pennsylvania, at Athens, and Even P. Howell, of Georgia, at Manchester. The President also nominated Alexander McCue, of New York, to be Solicitor of the Treasury; Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia, Commissioner of Railroads; David Settle, U. S. Marshal for Western North Carolina; Lewis McMillan, Appraiser at New York, and William Caldwell, Surveyor of Customs at Cincinnati. The Senate confirmed the nominations of seventeen postmasters, among them Acquila Jones, Sr., to be postmaster at Indianapolis.

In the U. S. Senate on the 31st ult., the president nominated Henry G. Pearson, present incumbent, to be postmaster at New York. William R. Roberts, of New York, Minister to Chili; Charles W. Buck, of Kentucky, Minister to Peru; Richard B. Hubbard, of Texas, Minister to Japan; William T. Lang, of Texas, Consul at Hamburg, Charles T. Russel, of Conneticut, Consul at Liverpool; Norman S. Coleman, of Missouri, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Henry P. Kernschaw, Naval Officer at New Orleans. It is understood that immediate changes are also contemplated in the offices of the Registry of the Treasury, Commissioners of Customs and Deputy First Comptroller. It is also intimated that Assistant Secretary Coon will resign shortly to engage in private business. The Postmaster General has decided to remove J. F. Crawford, Superintendent of the Foreign Mail service, and appoint Nicholas M. Bell, of St. Louis, his successor.

In the U. S. Senate on the 1st after the reading of the journal, the Chair presented several communications which he had received in regard to General Grant's condition, and asked if it was the pleasure of the Senate that the Secretary should read them. Several Senators responded affirmatively, whereupon the Associated Press bulletins were read from the Secretary's desk. The nomination of Henry G. Pearson to be Postmaster at New York was formally reported to the Senate, but not acted upon. The Finance Committee has reported favorably upon all the nominations referred to it, the most important being that of John T. McGraw, to be Internal Revenue Collector for the District of West Virginia, vice Samuel P. McCormack, to be removed. There is a possibility of a contest in the Senate over this nomination, as McCormack has been in office but a short time. The office has no fixed term. There is also an inclination to make a contest on the nomination of Lewis McMullen, to be Appraiser for New York, as "inconsistent with the spirit of civil service reform." Some of the Republicans, however, think it better not to make a contest in case of removals without cause from offices to which there is no term fixed by law. The President nominated A. Leo Knott, of Maryland, to be Second Assistant Postmaster General. He also nominated a number of postmasters Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 27th, on motion of Mr. Sponsler, of Perry, a resolution was adopted making revenue bills a special orde for Thursday morning sessions, until disposed of. On motion of Mr. Morgan, a resolution was adopted granting the use of the hall of the House to Captain R. H. Pratt, of the Indian training school at Carlisle, on the evening of April 8th, for an exhibition of the system of training used in said school. A resolution was adopted making the bill for the prevention of the adulteration of dairy products a special order on third reading for April 7th. A large number of bills were read the first time and then the House adjourned.

In the House on evening of 30th, Mr. Stubbs, of Chester, offered a resolution providing that the bill relating to physiological and hygienic instruction in the public schools shall be read the third time to-morrow at noon. After debate the resolution was rejected—yeas 66, nays 46, not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. Mr. Stewart, of Philadelphia, introduced a bill appropriating $5000 for the Pennsylvania Asylum for Widows. A large number of bills (including the Legislature and Congressional Apportionment bill) were read the first time. Adjourned.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE.

In the Senate on the 27th, the following measures were ordered to third reading: Authorizing the election of assessors for a term of three years. Requiring the names of principals doing business through agents, and the names of the agents, to be registered in the office for the recording of deeds in the county wherein their place of business is located. Amended so as not to apply to brokers or "factors." Amending the corporation act of 1874 by relieving the full paid capital stock from liability to further assessment. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 31st ult., bills were introduced by Mr. Thompson, of Dauphin, declaring the Commonwealth a single District for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and designating the city of Harrisburg the place for the holding and sitting of the same. By Mr. King, of Schuylkill, regulating the granting of wholesale liquor licenses in boroughs and townships. After discussion Mr. Humes made the point of order that the bill was not in order, because the amendments had changed its original purpose. The President pro tem. (Mr. Grady temporarily in the chair) sustained the point, but after discussion, the decision of the chair was overruled without a formal vote, and the bill was ordered to be prepared for third reading. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 1st bills on second reading were taken up and on motion of Mr. Kennedy the vote on the so called bullitt bill for Pittsburg were considered, and the amendments then offered by Mr. Sutton, of Montgomery, and negatived, were withdrawn by Mr. Sutton. The amendments were to postpone the act until after the incoming of a new Mayor, and to make the act conditional upon a vote of the people in favor of it. The withdrawal was to permit them to be again offered if asked for by the people of Pittsburg. The consideration of the bill was then postponed for the present, and five hundred extra copies of it, with five hundred extra copies of the Philadelphia Bullitt bill were ordered to be printed. The bill relating to marriage licenses, etc., (intended to secure protection to the person solemnizing the marriage; providing for a record of all marriages, whether contracted in the presence of a minister, an official or otherwise, and, imposing a penalty for a failure to make a proper return to the Court) was considered on second reading. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

—Bills were reported favorably from the Committees; as it was expected that the Temperance bill would be debated the ladies' gallery was filled with temperance advocates Messrs. William B. Morrison, of Lawrence, and Theodore Hart, of Luzerne, appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office as Representatives, to fill vacancies occasioned by death. The first bill of the calendar was the Senate bill relating to the study of physiology and hygiene in the public schools. The bill was finally passed—yeas 131, nays 29. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 1st, Senate Congressional Apportionment bill, as amended by the House Committee, being next considered, Mr. McGowan, of Philadelphia, moved to amend by transferring the Second Ward of Philadelphia from the First to the Third District. This, he explained, would not alter the political complexion of the bill but would tend to equalize the population of the districts. Mr. Brooks, of Philadelphia, did not consent to the apportionment proposed in the bill, and thought it outrageous that the Third District should only have 109,000 inhabitants while the Fifth District has 239,000. Mr. McGowan's motion was lost—yeas 36, nays 108. Mr. Foote, of Tioga, offered an amendment transferring Lycoming county to the Fifteenth district and Wyoming and Sullivan counties to the Sixteenth District. Pending action the House adjourned.

FOR SOMEBODY'S SAKE.

As over life's mountains and vales
Our pilgrimage journey we take,
We add to our trouble and care,
And heavy burdens we bear
For somebody's sake.

Though deeply we're wounded by grief,
Though the heart may continue to ache,
Our sorrows we keep out of sight,
And our faces are smiling and bright
For somebody's sake.

We labor and toil all the day,
And many a sacrifice make,
And at night may be weary and worn
With the trials we've cheerfully borne
For somebody's sake.

Though humble our dwelling may be,
Though simple the food we partake,
Our happiness may be assured,
And poverty's ills be endured
For somebody's sake.

What wonderful tasks we achieve!
What wonderful deeds undertake!
And how sweet is the victory won,
When all we've accomplished was done
For somebody's sake!

The struggle that's only for self
No joy among angels may wake,
But the brightest of crowns will be given
Those who have suffered and striven
For somebody's sake.

AN OLD LAWYER'S STORY.

I am an very old man now. So old that I work no longer as I used at my profession. The time of rest has come. It is a happy time. I am not poor. I have all life's luxuries. Best of all, I have a wife who loves me still, and whom I love as well as when I wooed her—nay, better, if that can be, and my children are beautiful and prosperous. What can a man wish more?

I read my favorite authors. I smoke my cigars. I take a glass of wine of an evening. Sometimes we go to a play. Every Sunday morning to church. It is all holiday-time for us. It will not last long. We are both old, but we are happy.

There is no romance about a lawyer's profession. People are disposed to sneer at it, and speak of its followers as tricky sort of folks, more anxious for their own gain than that of their neighbors. If this is so, we do not stand alone; but I will say for my brotherhood, that they have hearts as well as other men, and that it is not always merely for what we can make by it that we undertake a cause.

Odd things fall into our way very often. I have had no need to read romances. The real stories that have fallen beneath my notice are quite as interesting, and far more singular, than any tales of the imagination could possibly be. I tell them to my children sometimes of winter evenings.

Perhaps it is only to flatter the old man that they assume an interest in them, nevertheless I will tell one of the tales to you—one which I have always had cause to remember.

A great many years ago, while I was comparatively a young man, and still unmarried. I resided in a certain city of Pennsylvania, and enjoyed the reputation of being the cleverest lawyer ever known there. It is not for me to say the praise was merited, but I certainly found myself able to discover loopholes of escape for those whom I defended, which surprised even my fellow lawyers. I possessed by nature those qualities which would have made me an excellent detective, and I was a thorough student of the law. There was no mystery about it, but among the more ignorant classes I had gained a reputation for more than human knowledge. Perhaps it was not polite for them to say that the devil helped me, but they did.

However, I began to tell you about Madame Matteau.

She was an old lady, who owned a little house in the suburbs of the city. She herself was of American birth, but her husband had been a Frenchman, and so the title Madame had been bestowed upon her. She was now a widow and her daughter Gabrielle, and a son named Henri, were her only living relatives. Her income was but slender, and she eked it out by taking a few boarders, generally steady old people, who had known her for many years. These respected and liked her, but the city generally had a prejudice against her. There had been two sudden deaths in her house. Each time the victim was a stranger who came at night, and was found dead in his bed in the morning. Each time the jury was divided—some believing that strangulation had been the cause of death, some that the man had died in a fit.

It was a terrible thing that two such deaths should have occurred beneath her roof. Madame's friends pitied her. The rest of the little world hinted that these were strangers, and that their trunks, with no one knew what amount of money and other valuable property, remained in Madame's possession. No one said she was a murderess, but every one said it was "very strange," in an odd tone, and no one since that second death had visited Madame Matteau.

I myself—perhaps because I admired her a great deal, and her daughter much more—had always insisted that it was merely a coincidence, and that in a world where apoplexy and heart disease were so common, it was no such marvel that two men should have met sudden deaths in the same house. But my faith in this theory was shaken when one morning it was published over the city that another transient boarder had been found dead in Madame Matteau's house, and that she was arrested on suspicion of having murdered him, his watch and chain having been found in her possession.

Before I had recovered from the shock of this terrible piece of news, a message came to me from Madame Matteau. She desired to see me. Of course I went to her at once.

She had been taken to prison; and I found her in a little grim room with a barrel window, and an insufficient fire upon the hearth. The logs had burnt in two upon the andirons, and the white ashes were scattered over the hearth. Almost in them sat Madame Matteau, in her widow's dress of sombre black.

She was chilly with grief and excitement, and had drawn her chair close to the fire.

She shook violently from head to foot and her face was deadly pale as she turned it toward me and held out her hand.

"Oh, thank Heaven, you have come!" she said. "I know you can save me. Is it not horrible? How could I kill a man? Why should I? Why do people come to my house to die? To die horribly, with black faces and starting eyes, as if some one had choked them? Ugh! and he was a pretty young man the night before. Oh, good Heaven, how horrible?

I sat down beside her. I took her hand.

"Madame Matteau," I said, "be calm; collect yourself. As your lawyer, I must know all. Tell me from first to last what happened—what was said, what was done. If you——"

I paused; her black eyes had flashed upon me! I could not ask her whether she had any confession to make. I saw she had not. Unless she was the best actress who ever lived, Madame Matteau was innocent of any crime.

"If you have any suspicions," I added "tell them all to me."

"There is no one to suspect," sobbed the poor woman

"In the house were Gabrielle, my daughter, whom you have seen, old Hannah, the cook, Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp friends of my poor dear husband in his boyhood—the best, the kindest people—Mr. Gray, a very old man, too feeble to leave the house, poor deformed Miss Norman, and the librarian, Mr. Bassford. None of these could or would murder a mouse. See how kind they are; they remain in my house, they send me word that they have no doubt of me. Oh how can anybody?"

"And this man who—" I began.

"Yes," said Madame Matteau, "I will tell you; he was fair, young, handsomely dressed; he asked Mr. Bassford at the depot if he knew of any one who could accommodate him. Mr. Bassford brought him home. My only empty room was the one in which those other two strangers died. I could not bear to put him there; but Mr. Bassford laughed at me.—We had supper afterward. He talked a long while to Gabrielle. It was late when he retired—late for our quiet household. Hannah had made his fire. She came and told us that she had done so. He said good-night.

After he had gone, we found that he had left his watch on the table. He wore it only with a bunch of seals, and he had been setting it by the clock, and showing it to us as something very handsome. I knocked at his door to restore it to him. He had not left us but fifteen minutes before, but he must have been asleep already, for he made no answer. So I kept it for the night, and wore it down to breakfast next morning. As I came down I met a gentleman in the hall. He inquired for Mr. Glenn. That was the new comer's name. I sent Hannah to wake him. She could not do so and grew alarmed. She had a key that would open the door, and used it. The next thing I knew we were all in the room, and the windows were wide open, and the doctor had been sent for and the young man who had called was screaming that his brother had been choked to death; and then there was the inquest, and they arrested me. The brother said the first thing he noticed was that I wore Mr. Glenn's watch and seals. I had forgotten it in my terror."

"So Hannah had a key to the room?" I said.

"Yes; at least it was a key that would open it. It was the key of Mr. Bassfords's door. She knocked the other out with a stick and put that in."

"The people who were there on that night were your boarders when the other two men were found dead?" I asked.

"Oh, yes!"

"And Hannah was there also?"

"All my married life Hannah has lived with me."

"Your daughter oversees the household in your absence?"

"Yes, poor child, with Hannah's help."

I thought a little while.

"Madame," I said, "there is some strange mystery in this affair. I do not despair of proving to all the world your entire innocence. Meanwhile, be as calm as possible, and endeavor to remember everything connected with the sudden deaths that have occurred in your house. The incident that seems the most unimportant may really be of the most immense value.

So I left her and went home. Strangely enough, on the way I met the doctor who had been called in. He was a dull, heavy sort of person, considerably given to beer-drinking, and my opinion of his ability was not very great. However, I questioned him on the subject, and he replied:

"Well, you see, I don't say the old woman murdered him. If she did, I should say it was by sitting on him, or smothering him with the bolsters. I suppose the cause of his death was asphyxia. Why, too little breath to keep on living. He died because he was short of breath. So we all do. I wash my hands of the matter. Only there's the watch that looks dark."

I had learned nothing from the doctor. The coroner lived near me. His jury had been twelve of the most ignorant men in town.

This is all he told me:

"He was smothered, the man was; so were the other two. Men don't smother themselves. We made it inscrutible Providence t'other time. We made it murder this. That there watch, you know."

Thus, without any new light, I went home and formed my plans. There was but one way in which to penetrate the mystery. I must enter the house; I must see the people there; I must penetrate to the room in which these men had died suddenly, and I must not be in my real character. That Madame Matteau was innocent, I fully believed; but that some one beneath her roof was guilty I made no doubt. It might be Hannah. It might be the librarian, Mr. Bassford whose key fitted the dead man's door. It was impossible—but no, I would not harbor a mad superstition. There could be no supernatural power beneath which human beings drooped and died. Death as it came to us all was mystery enough. What had been said to me by a woman, who would have been a spiritualist had she lived to-day, was a mere absurdity.

"I believe there is some horrible unseen thing in the room," she had said "some awful, shapeless spirit, that when it is locked in with its victim, murders him. Let others believe what they will, I believe that."

The words haunted me, but I laughed at them of course. Whatever it was I would try to know. I had a plan.

At dusk that day I went into my bedroom myself. I came out a changed man. I wore a white wig, a pair of green goggles, and an overcoat the tails of which reached my heels, I had a muffler about my throat, and a little hunch on one of my shoulders. I carried a thick cane and stooped a great deal as I walked. In my hand I carried a carpet bag, and in my bosom a pair of pistols, well loaded.

As I passed out into the street the early moon was just rising; she lit me on my way to the door of Madame Matteau's house.

It was opened for me by old Hannah. Her eyes were red and swollen. Then I told her that I was a stranger and had received Madame Matteau's address from a gentleman in New York, and desired to stay under her roof all night. She shook her head.

"I don't think you can," she said. "The lady is away from home. Besides, we are in trouble here. I don't think Miss Gabrielle would—"

But here Miss Gabrielle herself appeared.

"I am an old man, Miss," I said," "and as you see, quite infirm. I dread another step. I should take it as a kindness if you would accommodate me, and I will pay any price you ask."

Miss Gabrielle looked at Hannah.

"We have only one room," she said, "and that—"

I ended the question of my stay by begging to be taken to it.

"You will have supper, sir?" asked the girl.

But I declared, that I had eaten and only wanted rest.

Her reply was:

"Hannah show the gentleman to the blue room, and make a fire."

I was in the blue room, the scene of the three sudden deaths or murders. It was a small apartment, painted blue. It had also a blue window curtains, and a blue silk coverlet on the bed, a neat striped carpet, a set of old mahogany furniture, and a very handsome ewer and a basin of costly china. It was at the time almost a universal custom to burn wood. In this room, however was a small coal stove. I alluded to this as Hannah came in with the scuttle.

"Yes, sir," she said, Missus does burn coals. Her son is a clerk, or the like, at them new mines in Mauch Chunk, and he sends it cheap to her; but it's a dirty, nasty smelling thing and I hate it. Now it's built and lit 'twill warm up in fifteen minutes. It takes longer than wood."

She went out of the door and came back in a minute with a little tray on which stood a pot and cup and saucer, also a little bowl and a tiny pitcher, and something in a napkin.

"Miss sent a bite and a nip," said she. "Tea rests us old folks mightily. Good night.

"Good night," I said. "I expect I shall sleep soon; I must be up early, though, for I have bills to pay. I have some hundreds of dollars with me to pay out to-morrow, and it's in this bag."

She looked at me in a queer sort of a way, and lingered beside me. At last she spoke: "Look ye, sir," she said, "I think that old folks of your age do wrong to lock doors on themselves. You might be ill at night, and who'd get into you? Leave your door unlocked."

The moment she was gone I turned the key.

Was it this woman's practice to beg travelers who stopped with her mistress not to lock the doors? Was there some baneful portion in the cup she had given me?

It was an innocent looking cup enough—an old-fashioned affair covered with little gilt sprigs. The tea was fragrant hyson; but the suspicion that had crept into my mind tainted it. I fancied a strange color, a curious smell. I put it from me and would not have tasted it for a kingdom.

I had not intended to sleep, and I did not undress myself. I merely removed my disguise, and sat down beside the table, with my pistols beside me. That some attempt might be shortly made to murder me I felt to be possible. I thought of all the old tales that I had heard of trap doors, and sliding panels, and secret entrances to travelers' rooms. I was not a coward, but I felt strangely nervous; and singularly enough for a man of my perfect health, my hands were growing cold, and my feet were lumps of ice, while my head was burning hot.

Fifteen minutes had passed, and the fire was kindled, but the room was not warm. The blue flames struggled among the black coals, and flung forked tongues tipped with yellow into the room. There was nothing cheerful about the stove, though it was of that open style now called Franklin. Yet, I drew a chair toward it from habit, and sat with my feet upon the hearth. I do not know how long I sat there.

Suddenly I became aware that I was not myself, I was losing my senses. If unseen hands had been clasped about my neck, and an unseen knee had been pressed against my chest, my sensations could have been no different.

A thought of the evil spirit which my friend had suggested, faintly struggled into my mind. As I staggered to my feet, a noise like the roaring of the sea was in my ears. The flame of the candle turned to a great yellow blur. I barely retained strength enough to stagger to the window and fling it open. The fresh, cold winter air rushed in at it. It gave me intense pain but it revived me. In a moment more I was able to clamber out of it upon the shed below.

There I remained until the day-dawn. With my returning senses the truth came to me. That which had murdered three men who had slept before me in the blue chamber, was nothing more or less than the coal stove.

It was provided with what is called a damper, and this being caught in a manner which closed it, sent the poisonous gas into the room. It had been kindled as a wood fire would have been at the hour of retiring, by one quite ignorant of the danger possible from coal gas and they had slept never to awaken. Had I thrown myself upon the bed, I also should have been found dead at daylight, in all human probability.

As for the fact that neither doctor nor coroner discovered the truth, I have but to say that they were not deeply scientific men—that coal stoves were scarcely used in the place, and that it had not been mentioned that the blue chamber was thus heated.

Of course I rejoiced the household by my discovery the next morning, and equally, of course, Madame Matteau was not only freed from all suspicion, but became the object of universal sympathy. She was always grateful to me, and she proved her gratitude by giving me what I soon asked for, the hand of her daughter Gabrielle in marriage.

The Slandered Climber.

We have frequently heard it maintained that it is injurious and unwise to permit ivy to cover the walls of dwelling-houses, as it must necessarily occasion an internal damp prejudicial to health and comfort by arresting the rain and conducting it into the crevices of the walls, detaining it there until it oozes through and occasions such dampness as it must be desirable to prevent even at the expense of sacrificing such an ornamental covering as a luxuriant and evergreen or variegated ivy. Now, experience and reason testify to the very opposite of this, and they are found boldly asserting that no covering whatever is better calculated or more powerfully and uniformly tends to effect the desirable object of keeping the walls of a house dry, both internally and externally, than a general coat of ivy on the outside. Let anyone examine any ivy-colored wall, and they will discover the leaves hanging down, one over another, from the highest point to which the plant attains to the ground, forming an ornamental shield that casts off the rain and prevents its beating against the walls, conveying it from leaf to leaf downward, preventing its ever coming in contact with or moistening the walls; while the clinging nature of the plant, intended for the purpose of adhesion, thrusts its shoots into the crevices as roots and claspers, according as it ascends, and acts as so many sucking engines, extracting and drawing away for the nourishment of its own luxuriance whatever moisture the walls may be supposed to attract or imbibe from the atmosphere. No walls are dryer or so dry, as those to which ivy forms a permament external covering. Inside the shoots and next the wall will be found, in addition, a coating of dry dust and cobwebs, keeping the walls perfectly dry in the wettest of weather, and that, too, on aspects mostly exposed to the rain and least to the cheering smiles of the sun. Depend upon it, ivy clinging against a wall is a protector from damp not a cause of it. Let our readers plant ivy againt their dwellings without any fear of inconvenient results. It is a warmth-giving agent also, as many can testify. The old prejudices against the employment of ivy as an external covering to buildings is rapidly dying out, and will at no distant day cease to be put forward as worthy attention.

At the Sign of the Big Oyster.

A pretty good story is going the rounds by word of mouth. It is said that a trio of members of the Illinois Legislature went on a jamboree the other day, and, having decorated the town with pigment of a decidedly sanguinary hue, concluded late in the evening they would have some oysters. There is no oyster-house on the south side of Old Capitol Square, but the lawgivers were not aware of this. They were not fully posted, and seeing a sign, as they supposed, of an oyster-house, they went up stairs and sat down to a round table in a beautifully-furnished room. A gentleman very neatly dressed came in and inquired:

"Gentleman, what can I do for you?"

"Oysters for three, please," one of the triumverate replied. "I'll take a dozen raw."

"Gimme a half-dozen fried," said one of the others.

"I'll take a dry stew chimed in the third.

The proprietor looked dazed and worried, and began:

"But, gentlemen——"

"O, we've got the dust. Needn't fret about that!" exclaimed the man who was standing treat. "We will pay in advance, if you so desire," and he laid a handful of silver on the table."

"But, gentlemen—" "Come, come!" cried the man, impatiently. "We are in a hurry." "But, gentlemen, this is no oyster-house. This is ——" "No oyster-house!" exclaimed the trio. "Then you better take in your sign of a big oyster at the foot of the stairs.

"Sign of a big oyster! Why, gentlemen, you are mistaken. This is the office of an artist. If you want your ears doctored, I am at your service. That sign is an ear—not an oyster!" Then three members of the Legislature looked sick and went out.

Many musical instruments are now made of paper.

Few people are aware they do wagons and carriages more injury by greasing too plentifully than in any other way. A well-made wheel will endure constant wear from ten to twenty-five years if care be taken to use the right hand and proper amount of grease; but, if this matter is not attended to it will be used up in five or six years. Lard should never be used on a wagon, for it will penetrate the hub, and work its way out round the tenons of the spokes and spoil the wheel. Tallow is the best lubricator for wooden axle trees, and castor oil for iron hubs; but many of the patent axle greases are also excellent, and have the merit of being cheaper and more convenient to handle. Just enough grease should be applied to the spindle of a wagon to give it a slight coating. This is better than more, for the surplus put on will work out at the ends and be forced by the shoulder bands and nut washer into the hub round the outside of the boxes. To oil an iron axle-tree, first wipe the spindle clean with a cloth wet with spirits of turpentine, and then apply a few drops of castor-oil near the shoulder and end. One teaspoonful is sufficient for the whole.

Changing Instincts.

Andrew Knight tells us of a bird which, having built her nest on a forcing house, ceased to visit it during the day when the heat of the house was sufficient to incubate the eggs; but always returned to sit upon the eggs at night when the temperature of the house fell. Again, thread and worsted are now habitually used by sundry species of birds in building their nests, instead of wool and horse hair, which in turn were no doubt originally substitutes for vegetable fibers and grasses. This is especially noticeable in the case of the tailor bird, which finds thread the best material wherewith to sew.

The common house sparrow furnishes another instance of intelligent adaptation of nest building to circumstances, for in trees it builds a domed nest—presumably, therefore, the ancestral type—but in towns avails itself by preference of sheltered holes in buildings, where it can afford to save time and trouble by constructing a loosely-formed nest. Moreover, the chimney and house swallows have similarly changed their instincts of nidification, and in America this change has taken place within the last two or three hundred years. Indeed, according to Captain Elliott Coues, all the species of swallow on that continent—with one possible exception—have thus modified the sites and structures of their nests in accordance with the novel facilities afforded by the settlement of the country.

Another instructive case of an intelligent change of instinct in connection with nest-building is given from a letter by Mr. Haust, dated New Zealand, 1862, which I find among Mr. Darwin's manuscripts. Mr. Haust says that the Paradise duck, which naturally or usually builds its nest along the river on the ground, has been observed by him on the east of the island, when disturbed in their nests upon the ground, to build "new ones on the tops of high trees, afterward bringing their young ones down on their backs to the water; and exactly the same thing has been recorded by another observer of the wild ducks of Guiana. Now, if intelligent adjustment to peculiar circumstances is thus adequate, not only to make a whole breed or species of bird transport their young upon their backs—or, as in the case of the woodcock, between their legs—but even to make web-footed water-fowl build their nests in high trees, I think we can have no doubt that if the need of such adjustment were of sufficiently long continuance, the intelligence which leads to it would eventually produce a new and remarkable modification of their ancestral instinct of nest building.

Washing the Air.

Those who complain of rainy weather do not realize that not only does the earth need washing but also the air which we breathe so many times a day. The effect of rain upon the air and the contents of the rain have been made a subject of examination by the Meteorological Council of London during the past two years. Three stations were used for collecting the rainfall—one at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, another at Upper Hamilton Terrace, in the northwest portion of London, and a third at Hackney. It was found the rain contained twice as much impurity as that which fell at the suburban stations, and the impurities gathered at all the stations were in the same proportion.

The chief impurities were found to be sulphates and chlorides, and it was discovered that the rain caught at St. Bartholomew's was always contaminated with soot and disagreeable to the taste. The summer rain is more impure than that of winter, and in the mixture of London rain and soot a trace of arsenic is found. In summer the rain was shown to contain a larger quantity of sulphates than chlorides, which was supposed to be owing to the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter during the warm months. After the rain had been falling for some time the impurities are found to diminish, and the satisfaction with which we breathe in the washed air after a good rainfall is an evidence that our senses bear spontaneous testimony to its purification.

Starving to Death.

The symptoms of starvation from want of food are—severe pain in the pit of the stomach, which is relieved on pressure; this subsides after a day or two, but is succeeded by a feeling of weakness and "sinking" in the same region; then an insatiable thirst supervenes, which, if water be withheld, thenceforth becomes the most distressing symptom. The countenance becomes pale and cadaverous, the eyes acquire a peculiarly wild and glistening stare, and general emaciation soon manifests itself.

The body then exhales a peculiar fœtor, and the skin is covered with a brownish, dirty-looking and offensive secretion. The bodily strength rapidly declines; the sufferer totters in walking, his voice becomes weak, and he is incapable of the least exertion. The mental powers exhibit a similar prostration; at first there is usually a state of stupidity, which gradually increases to imbecility, so that it is difficult to induce the sufferer to make any effort for his own benefit, and on this a state of maniacal delirium frequently supervenes.

Before death takes place the body appears to be undergoing putrefaction, so that, though it seems to waste in one way the power of the system to eliminate the effete products is paralyzed, and these instead of being burned off, as they are when the proper nourishment of the tissues is going on, remain and decompose; in no other way can the fœtor during life be accounted for and the rapid decomposition after death.

To restore the original qualities to steel which has been burnt in the forge, plunge the metal at a red heat into a mixture of two parts of pitch, two parts of train oil, one part of tallow and a small quantity of common salt. Repeat the operation two or three times. Excellent results have frequently been so obtained.

Sorghum Seed.

It is only a few weeks since considerable attention was attracted by the statement of somebody up in Minnesota that sorghum seed, ground into meal or flour, made good food for man or beast, and that the fact had been demonstrated by actual and thorough trial. Now comes Dr. Collier of thedepartment of agriculture at Washington and gives the information that in great districts of India fully nine-tenths of the inhabitants subsist on sorghum seed; that in the immense territory known as Turkestan sorghum is the chief cereal, because, owing to the prevalent droughts, no other grain can be grown; that in the northern part of China, whose inhabitants are in America popularly supposed to live on rice, sorghum is grown exactly as corn is here and used for the same purpose; that he has secured from China, India and South Africa seventy-three varieties of sorghum seed which are entirely new to this country, all of them extensively grown in their native soils and not one of them ever cultivated except for the seed and forage. "Indeed," he says, "It is probably true that for the past thousand years the seed of sorghum has furnished food in greater abundance for man and beast combined." He then goes on to argue that the seed of sorghum grown in this country can easily be made to pay the entire expense of cultivation, leaving the stalks to be crushed for sugar or syrup and afterwards, in the pulp, to be used for ensilage or for paper making. With all these engaging qualities, it does seem strange that sorghum has not been handled in a manner to develop its usefulness, and the ill success that has attended its culture thus far naturally casts a doubt on the glowing anticipations indulged in by its admirers. Still, it must be remembered that it takes a long time to adjust the various agencies necessary to carry out such plan as that contemplated by Dr. Collier. If sorghum seed is valuable for food as corn, it is manifestly a great waste to raise the plant for sugar alone. It is so few years since the seed of the cotton plant began to be utilized that it need surprise no one to hear that the value of the sorghum crop may be largely increased in the same manner. The nutritious quality of the seed is well known, but farmers are not generally aware of its availability as a grain, nor do they comprehend how easily a market could be made for it were it to be offered in any quantity.

Answering the Wrong Letter.

United States Treasurer Spinner, when in office use to receive a score of requests daily for his autograph, about the oddest ever written. The labor of answering them became so irksome that he had a form printed as follows: "Your request of (such a date) is hereby complied with." When a request for his autograph came in he signed the blank form. But one day his "form" got him into trouble:

A tall, raw-boned countryman walked into his office. "Morning, sir," said he.

"Good morning," said Spinner, looking up.

"I come for that place you promised me," said the countryman, after an awkward pause.

"Place?" said Spinner, crossly; "I promised you no place."

"Yes, you did," insisted the countryman stoutly; "I've got your promise in your own hand-writing."

With that he hauled out one of Spinner's autograph replies: "Your request of such a date," etc.

"But, man alive," said Spinner, "that was in response to a request from you for my autograph."

"No 'twasn't," said the man; "I never asked for no autograph. I want a place; that's what I wrote for."

Spinner had the man's letter hunted up. Sure enough, it was a formal application for a place. "Here," said Spinner, emptying into his big hand all the money he had in his pocket, "here's some money for you. I can't give you a place, I haven't any to give." And with that the countryman had to be content.

A Wife's Burden.

A woman's pursuits and trials may appear very petty to the opposite sex, when at the close of the day she tries to gain the sympathetic ear of her husband. Yet do not regard this act of confidence as prompted by selfishness, that she may get rid of her burden, for after all, is it not a compliment to your greater capacity for reasoning, and for adjusting means to ends? And are you sure when you meet your wife's appeal for the help of your wisdom with the careless, or it may be a gruff reply—"Don't trouble me with your little concerns, I have a world of larger ones pressing upon my attention!" Are you sure, I ask, that you know of what you are talking? Oh, husband, believing that you are bearing all the burdens! Did you ever try to calculate or to comprehend the drain on heart and brain required to keep the home machinery running without an exasperating friction? If your home in its domestic economy is blessed with this frictionless motion, you should not only regard yourself as the most fortunate of mortals, but should begin to respect your wife's executive ability, if not to worship her genius. And the conclusion which is to be sought in trying to have you recognize in her this ability to successfully meet and conquer home difficulties, is that being equal to these, she is able to understand and to sympathize with your business difficulties in most of their phases.

A novel process for bleaching cotton, linen and vegetable fibres generally is being experimented on by Horace Kochlin of Lorrach (Bavaria). He impregnates the goods with caustic and carbonated alkali, or else with alkaline earths, either alone or mixed with caustic alkalies. Then follows a treatment with hypochlorites and acids, the heating being entirely done by means of steam or hot air. Instead of making the treatment with hydrochlorites a separate process, the same may be added directly to the impregnating substances.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor.

CENTRE HALL, PA., APRIL 15, 1885.

CANNOT BE RECOVERED.

Shenandoah, Pa., April 9.—The prospects for recovering the bodies of the victims of the Raven Run mine horror are infinitely poorer now than at any time since the occurrence of the accident. The crush in the mine in the vicinity of the cave-in, became so serious last night that the rescuers were compelled to quit work, and nothing has been done since towards recovering the bodies. The mine inspectors and superintendents visited the place and subsequently held consultation which they decided that the mine in its present condition is unsafe, and men were accordingly ordered out. Several slight falls have occurred during the past 24 hours, and the fact that the top is crushed for a considerable distance outside the cave-in, leads to the belief that another extensive fall is about to occur. It is impossible to tell to-night when the work of searching for bodies can be resumed, but it is almost certain that the mountain of rock to be removed will be increased two fold by the fall now threatened. Some of the friends of the victims begin to despair of the recovery of the bodies in the event of another fall occurring, but the mine inspectors and superintendents are of the opinion that the bodies can be recovered in any event. The outlook to-night is that several days, and perhaps weeks, must elapse before any of the bodies can be taken out of the mine.

A SAD CAREER.

The divorced wife of a Bonanza millionaire recently came to a mournful death principally from taking chloral, which unsettled her mind and demoralized her whole physical system. She had been weakly and ailing and felt her need of something to drown her sorrows and brace her up. Had she taken Brown's Iron Bitters she would have been invigorated so that she could have fought her sorrows off, and enjoyed healthy life. This valuable medicine cures general debility, tones the nerves, strengthens the muscles and aids digestion.

MRS. GARFIELD WILL NOT MARRY AGAIN.

Mrs. Garfield has written a letter to her brother-in-law, Mr. C. O. Rockwell, concerning the rumors that have been going about lately of her intention to marry again. She says:

This cruel rumor which seems to have been afloat for two or three months did not reach me till three days ago. Nothing that has ever been said about me has so hurt me and offended me as this, and the deepest humiliation of it is that so many are ready to believe it. * * * To me it seems just as much an insult to be asked whether it is true as it would be were the dear General still here. That any one can think me capable of being false to his memory seems like being regarded criminal. A dignified denial by my friends, I suppose, can do no harm. Still it hurts me to feel that any denial is needed.

"YOU KNOW HOW IT IS YOURSELF."

There is not a bit of doubt but you have this day a vivid recollection of the horrible, nauseating doses of worm-seed tea or syrup forced down your throat 20 years ago by an over solicitous aunt or grandmother who pronounced your case worms. You will be able to appreciate a vermifuge like McDonald' Celebrated Worm Powders. The most effective and reliable worm destroyer of the age. So easy and pleasant to take the patient will never know a medicine is being administered. Money refunded to dissatisfied buyers. Sold by J. D. Murray.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
Philadelphia Agents.

THE FASTEST TRAIN IN THE WORLD.

On 5th a new schedule of through trains was put in operation on the Pennsylvania railroad company in which the system of "rapid transit" will be extended to the important through service between the Atlantic seaboard and the great cities of the West. The New York and Chicago limited will leave New York at 10 a. m., arriving at Chicago at 10 o'clock the next morning. Considering the distance covered this is the fastest train in the world. Its time from New York to Cincinnati is 21 hours, and to St. Louis 28 hours, with a corresponding reduction to other points. In addition to the limited, a new fast train, the Chicago and Cincinnati express, will leave New York at 6 p. m., making its run to Chicago in 26½ hours. The fast line formerly leaving New York at 8 a. m. will leave all points one hour later, and will perform its service in much quicker time. The Western express will also leave an hour later, but is so quickened as to gain considerable time in arriving at western points.

That feeling of mental dullness, that troublesome bilious headache, fastidiousness as to food, and weary aching pain in the small of the back, can all be gotten rid of by using one box of McDonald's Improved Liver Pills. Money refunded to dissatisfied buyers.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY, & CO.,
Philadelphia, Agents.
Sold by J. D. Murray.

Take a slip of paper and place thereon in figures your age in years, dropping months, weeks and days. Multiply the sum by two; then add to the result obtained the figures 3,768, and then divide by two. Subtract from the result obtained the number of your years on earth, and see if you will not obtain figures that you have seen before.

A WALKING SKELETON.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and abscess on lungs, and reduced to a walking skeleton. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles, found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite, and a gain in flesh of 48 lbs."

Call at J. Zeller & Son's, Bellefonte, drug store, and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all lung diseases. Large bottles $1.

William Donnelly, farmer, living near Urbana, Ill., died the other day, from glanders contracted from his horses.

STAGE EGOTISM.

To us on the outside of things it would seem that the worst to be said about the stage as a profession is the tremendous impulse it gives to vanity and egotism. You seldom or never hear actors and actresses speak of the play as a whole; only of what I did; how I looked at such and such a moment; my byplay at this point; my manner of delivering this speech, and, above all, my dress and general appearance. His part is to him the apex of the whole structure; hers to her the pivot round which all the rest resolves. Their dresses are of more importance than a new reform bill or a declaration of war, and a change of parts is an event as grave as a resolution or a battle lost or gained. The very shifting of impersonations seem to increase this egotism, as by force of reasoning it must, by the multiplication of the *ego*, the facetting of the individual; and neither poets, nor artists, nor yet literary men—all of whom are vain or jealous and egotistical enough in their own degree—come near to the vanity, egotism, and jealousy of actors and actresses. But we have not yet touched so high an ethical level as to reject a profession because of the vanity it fosters or the egotism it engenders. If we did, which would escape? What should we say to Professorships, where a man tabulates his knowledge, and a crowd of young minds, in the forming epoch of their lives, accept the range of his facts as the limits of an absolute gospel, fixed and final? What should we say of the church itself, where a young fellow of 23 is licensed to lay down laws on the conduct of life—to sweep over the whole domain of passion sorrow, sin—and to expound the most difficult doctrines of his creed, no man daring to oppose? What kind of training for a man's mental humility is this? In the case of the scientific Professor the constant discovery of new truths, and the perpetual consciousness of an illimitable nature, keep his soul low on this side, for all that it is a little puffed upon that; but the church is a sacred profession, and its ministers are a privileged class. In any case, this vanity, this egotism of the boards has its analogue elsewhere, and we know of no circumstance nor profession which excludes it. Platform women are just as proud of applause and as vain of their powers as are actresses, and platform women number among them names which slander itself cannot reach, and which all men agree to respect. And what of the prettiest women of her circle? of her who strings hearts as children string beads, or as the "young woman, fair and beautiful like the shining sun," strung her 98 seal rings in commemorative token? of the best horsewoman at the cover-side? of the strongest pianiste in a musical set? of the most successful artist among the candidates for honors?

INDIAN SOLDIERS.

The army as a profession is still highly popular, and is indeed especially congenial to the temper of the races of Northern India, while no temporary cause of unpopularity exists such as the Afghan war, when recruting ceased and high bounties failed to tempt suitable men. Yet the fact remains that while, 20, or 30, or 50 years ago an unlimited number of recruits could be had for asking and every regiment had numerous candidates on its lists, commanding officers now find great difficulty in filling the ordinary vacancies. There is only one explanation, and it confutes the misrepresentations of pessimist critics. I have frequently discussed it with native officers in Sikh or Mohammedan villages where we were accustomed to draw out best recruits. The story is every where the same. The general prosperity of the country is such that military pay, which was once above, has fallen far below the market rate of wages; and, secondly, that whereas, in old days, the family holding was insufficient to maintain the adult males, who were thus forced to enter the army or emigrate, the agricultural position is now so greatly improved by rapid communication, the rise of prices, and the opening of distant markets, that the young Sikh finds it more profitable to assist in cultivating his father's fields than to take to soldiering, for which he has a natural liking and an inherited aptitude. The Government are well aware of the state of the case, but naturally are trying to avoid the great expense of raising generally the pay of the native army. However, the measure is inevitable; and it is distinctly unwise to defer it to times of danger or anxiety when its significance would be misunderstood.

THE PALM TREE.

A Porto Rico letter says of the palm tree: "The most beautiful thing in the tropics is a young palm tree; the old ones are more graceful than any of our foliage plants, but they will show signs of the furious winds which sometimes sweep the islands. But the young ones, so supple as to bend before the hurricanes, are the ideal of grace and loveliness. The long, spreading leaves of a vivid green, bend and sway with the breeze and nod in the sunlight with a beauty one can find no words to describe. As picturesque in repose as they are graceful in motion, they fascinate the eye of him who beholds them."

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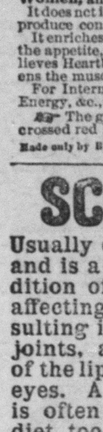

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TURKISH PROVERBS.

On looking over a note book containing several hundred Turkish proverbs, taken down in the course of reading and conversation, or borrowed from a collection made at the Oriental Academy at Vienna, the writer has amused himself by grouping them roughly under certain heads, so as to illustrate some aspects of the national character and surroundings.

It may be interesting to remark how many well-known English and other European proverbs have their exact counterpart in Turkish. How far are these to be accounted for by contact with, or conquest of, Indo-European races? Or has it been a case of "les beaux esprits se rencontrent?" For instance, we find: "You should not look a gift-horse in the mouth," in exactly the same words, as well as "He that is borne to be hanged will never be drowned," the Turkish version having the advantage of being expressed in two words! The change of words is put slight in "Troubled waters suit the fisher," "One flower does not make summer," and "The robe does nat make the dervish;" while in Turkey it is not pot that says to kettle, but negro to negro, that is black. We are disposed to prefer "The nail saved the shoe, the shoe the horse, the horse the man, the man the kingdom," to our somewhat lumbering "For want of a nail the shoe was lost," etc. "Wake not the sleeping dog," has a corollary "Step not on the sleeping serpent;" and we are warned that there is "No rose without a thorn, nor love without a rival."

One instance in which our proverbial wisdom is opposed to the Turkish is to be found in the expression "to kill two birds with one stone." The attempt to do this is condemned by sundry proverbs, such as "One arrow does not bring down two birds," and "You cannot knock down nine walnuts with one stone."

Often we are reminded of Scriptural proverbs and aphorisms. "Nothing unheard of in the world" sounds Solomonian enough; while "Out with the eye that profits me not." "The negro does not whiten with washing," and "That which thou sowest that also shalt thou reap," are strikingly like New Testament teaching. Again and again we find expressed in other words lessons of charity, considerateness and justice, that would not be unworthy of a Christian teacher. as, "The stranger's prayer is heard;" "The heart's testimony is stronger than a thousand witneses;" "Among the blind close your eyes;" "In truth is right;" "Justice is half religion;" "Neighbor's right, God's right."

GYPSY PECULIARITIES.

Few more fantastic scenes can be conceived than a gypsy wedding. The place usually chosen is a sand pit In two long rows, fronting each other, the attendants take their stand, leaving a path in the middle, half way down which a broomstick is held up about eighteen inches above the ground. The bridegroom is called, walks down the path, steps over the broomstick, and awaits the maiden's arrival. She, too, is called, walks down between the two rows of gypsies, lightly trips over the stick, and is then received into the arms of her husband. A few days of feasting follow, and then the wild wandering life is resumed. Children grow up in the tent or van, and as the wants become greater, the gypsy matron adds another to her resources for making a livelihood. The fortune she predicts to the farmer's blooming daughter bring many a meal to her hungry family, and the elegant lady who allows her stealthily to enter her rich home rewards her with money or cast-off clothes when from the lines of her hands she has been foretold a future full of splendor. Old age comes slowly to the gypsy race; weakness, pain and sufferings are strangers among them, and the physician's craft is despised as are all the other institutions of the Gorjos. But when death at length enters the gypsy's tent he is borne uncoffined to his last resting place, deep in the forest or on the lonely heath, and as often as their wanderings bring the gypsies to the place where one of "our people" is laid to rest they stop and pay a short tribute to the memory of him who sleeps beneath the moss or heather.

THE ORIGIN OF SHOP SIGNS.

Shop signs were introduced into England from France in the reign of Edward III., and they became so general that nearly every shopkeeper in London had one displayed outside his shop. Great ingenuity was shown in the invention of signs calculated to prove most attractive to the passer-by, and large sums of money were expended in this species of advertising. These signs were not affixed to the houses, but were placed on posts, or hung thereon on hinges, at the edge of the footpath. So largely did these increase that they absolutely obstructed the free circulation of air, and are supposed to be among the causes of the frequent epidemical disorders of London. They also naturally aided the spread of conflagrations, and on these grounds were afterward forbidden to be displayed.

The United States gave its troops $300,000,000 in bounties during the Civil War, and has paid and pledged itself for $900,000,000 in pensions.

Latest style in men's hats and neckwear—Garmans.

THE STAIN OF BLOOD.

It must need be that new questions arise, or old preplexities in a fresh form and of these one that had risen again in our time is this: Does any moral stain attach to bloodshed commited upon the battle field? Or is the difference between military and ordinary homicide a real one, and does the plea of duty sanction any act, however atrocious in the abstract, provided it be committed under the uniform of the State? The general opinion is, of course, that no soldier in his military capacity can be guilty of murder, but opinion has not always been so fixed, and it is worth noticing that in the forms of civilization that preceded our own, and in some existing modern races of lower type than our own, traces clearly appear of a sense of wrong attaching to any form of bloodshed whatever, whether of fair battle or of base treachery, calling alike for the purifying influences of expiation and cleansing. In South Africa, for instance, the Bausto returning from war proceeds with all his arms to the nearest stream, to purify not only his own person but his javelines and his battle axe. The Zulu, too, practices abolutions on the same occasion, and the Bechuana warrior weards a rude kind of necklace, to remind him of the expiration due from him to the slain and to disperse the dreams that might otherwise trouble him and perhaps even drive him to die of remorse. The same feelings may be detected in the Old World. The Macedonians had a peculiar form of sacrificatory purification, which consisted in cutting a dog in half and leading the whole army, arrayed in full armor, between two parts. As the Boeotians had the same custom, it was probably for the same reason. At Rome, for the purpose, a sheep and a bull and a pig or boar were every year led three times round the army and then sacrificed to Mars. In the Jewish history the prohibition to King David to build the temple was expressly connected with the blood he had shed in the battle. In old Greek mythology Theseus held himself unfit, without expiation, to be admitted to the mysteries of Ceres, through the blood that stained his hands was only that of the thieves and robbers. And in the same spirit Hector refused to make a libation to the gods before he had purified his hands after battle. "With unwashen hands," he said, "to pour out sparkling wine to Zeus I dare not, nor is it ever the custom for one soiled with the blood and dust of battle to offer prayers to the god whose seat is in the clouds."

CURIOUS BEHAVIOR OF PEAT BOGS.

A curious portent has appeared in Ireland preplexing the peasantry of Westmeath almost as much as the march of Birnam Wood terrified the soldiers of Macbeth. A bog began to move, and continued moving to the appreciable distance of twenty yards. The occurrence is, no doubt, alarming, but there is plenty of precedent in the way of similar experiences. The causes too, are easily explained. In many of the Irish bogs the growth of turf is extraordinarily rapid, and has been known in some cases to reach to a depth of two inches a year. The black mass of the bog is mud almost entirely formed of decomposed vegetable fibres, but not of sufficient specific gravity to sink to the bottom. The roots of these trees which were attached to the ground in process of time decay, and the great mass, loosing its anchorage, moves foward. Sometimes, indeed, the phenomena attanding these "quaking bogs" might well create panic as well as serious loss to the neighboring peasantry. In the month of September 1835, a bog on Lord O'Neill's estate at Randalstown burst up and moved forward a few perches. For three days it remained stationary, and then again started into motion, covering corn fields and potato fields, and in its course overwhelming hayricks and turfstacks that were in its way. It seemed to gather force as it went, and at last swept down into the channel of the River Maina. Fortunately the heavy autumnal floods had swelled the river, which forced its way through the channel; otherwise the damage caused by the overflow of the water might have been very serious. It seems to be well established that these "quaking bogs" are in no way connected with the subterranean phenomena that are accompanied by earthquakes.

ARTISTS' MODELS.

One of the sights of Berlin is the model exchange held every Monday in the vestibule of the Art Academy. A most motely crowd assemble, from which the painters choose their models. The prices vary, according to supply and demand. The average rate is nineteen cents an hour. Models for painting from nature command a better price, for their task is a most fatiguing one; hence good streng models are always greatly in demand, and the factotum of the artists, nick-named "the handsome August" is a priceless jewel in the search for models. Among the "studies" of the younger art students one may readily detect a complete gallery of portraits of the most current Berlin models.

A ready-made winter shade for 48 cts.—Garmans.

Attention, Doctors.

Everybody knows that the life of the average physician is a hard one. He is often compelled to ride great distances through mud and rain for a merely nominal fee. It is not fit nor proper for us to condemn any physician for his work, but we do assert that his practice can be made easier, and he can effect more cures by the proper and judicious use of PERUNA. If he will only add this great remedy to his list of medicines he will find that his usefulness will be greatly increased. Full direction for its use will be found in the "Ills of Life," and he should at once procure this valuable book.

N. J. Wright, Business Agent Evening Herald, Erie, Pa., says: "DR. HARTMAN—I can not but feel it my duty to express to you my thanks for the great benefit I received from the use of your medicines, PERUNA and MANALIN. One bottle of each placed me square on my feet, after a sickness of four weeks, which confined me to my bed, and then left me lame and crippled. Three days from the commencement of the use of your remedies the cane was dispensed with, and in a week I was perfectly well."

Mrs. Ellen Maynard, Oswego, Potter county, Pa., writes: "DR. HARTMAN, Columbus, O. The small ulcers are all healed, and the two large ones are not more than half as large as they were. I am feeling quite well. The people say your PERUNA and MANALIN are doing a miracle. I do not take nearly so much opium as I did before."

Joseph Thomas, East Brady, Pa., writes: "I have used your PERUNA and MANALIN with good results. In the year of 1880 I was so bad that I could scarcely walk. I used PERUNA and MANALIN, and am now as healthy as I have ever been. I have also recommended it to several parties, and they have been much benefited by it."

Mr. C. H. Harris, New Vienna, Ohio, writes: "Our little girl was paralyzed at thirteen months old, and we resorted to everything we could hear of for relief, but she appeared to get but little better. Hearing of PERUNA we concluded to try it, and will say it has done her a great deal of good—the first bottle apparently giving aid and relief. We have used it for nervousness in other cases on other persons and found it a success. For general debility, and in fact for any disease, we don't think anything else can at all compare with it. We have used forty or fifty bottles, and our house is never without PERUNA. Our little girl is now eight years old, and can run any place, was for four years helpless. PERUNA cured her."

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Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of **Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia,** and **Pulmonary Consumption,** and by the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of **Croup,** the alleviation of **Whooping Cough,** and the cure of **Colds** and **Influenza,** ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Promptitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance. The loss of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure,

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COURT PROCLAMA ION

Whereas, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Jas. R. Smith and the Hon. Chester Munson Assoc. Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept bearing date 1st day of Feb 1885, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the Fourth Monday of April next, being the 27th day of April 1885, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 24th day of Mar, in the year of our Lord 1885, and the one hundred and ninth year of the Independence of the United States. W. MILES WALKER, Sheriff

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☞ We refer to the editor of this paper. sow

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Apr. 6, 1885.

		WESTWARD.		
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 20 p m		
"	" Harrisburg	3 30 a m		
"	" Montandon	5 46 a m		
"	" Williamsport	7 25 a m		
"	" Jersey Shore	7 57 a m		
"	" Lock Haven	8 25 a m		
"	" Renovo	9 35 a m		
"	arr at Erie	6 00 p m		
NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m		
"	" Harrisburg	8 10 a m		
"	" Montandon	10 12 a m		
"	" Williamsport	11 20 a m		
"	arr at Lock Haven	12 30 p m		
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 40 a m		
"	" Harrisburg	11 25 a m		
"	" Montandon	1 30 a m		
"	arr at Williamsport	2 35 p m		
"	" Lock Haven	3 55 p m		
"	" Renovo	5 05 p m		
"	" Kane	9 25 p m		
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 05 p m		
EAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 p m		
"	" Harrisburg	3 50 p m		
"	" Montandon	6 00 p m		
"	" Williamsport	7 20 p m		
"	" Lock Haven	8 15 p m		
"	arr at Renovo	9 15 p m		
	(Sunday Train.			
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m		
"	" Harrisburg	7 40 a m		
"	" Montandon	9 37 a m		
"	" Williamsport	10 40 a m		
"	" Lock Haven	11 33 a m		
"	arrives Renovo	12 30 p m		
	EASTWARD.			
SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 00 a m		
"	" Jersey Shore	7 29 a m		
"	" Williamsport	8 10 a m		
"	" Montandon	9 16 a m		
"	arr at Harrisburg	11 30 a m		
"	" Philadelphia	3 15 p m		
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane	5 45 a m		
"	" Renovo	9 50 a m		
"	" Lock Haven	10 55 a m		
"	" Williamsport	12 15 p m		
"	" Montandon	1 17 p m		
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 52 p m		
"	" Philadelphia	6 50 p m		
WMPT ACN	leaves Renovo	2 40 p m		
"	" Lock Haven	5 00 p m		
"	" Williamsport	6 40 p m		
"	" Montandon	7 50 p m		
"	arrives at Harrisburg	10 25 p m		
"	" Philadelphia	4 25 a m		

Sunday Train—Williamsport Accom'n East runs also on Sundry.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	2 20 p m		
"	" Renovo	10 40 p m		
"	" Lock Haven	11 45 p m		
"	" Williamsport	1 00 a m		
"	" Montandon	2 05 a m		
"	arr at Harrisburg	4 20 a m		
"	" Philadelphia	8 25 a m		

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R. at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

	Leave Westward. 1 A.M.	3 A.M.	5 A.M.	7 P.M.	9 P.M.
Montandon	8.50	9.20	10.20	1.25	6.05
Lewisburg, ar.	6.00	9.30	10.35	6.20	1.50
Lewisburg, lv.	7.25		10.35	2.15	
Fair Ground	7.30		10.40	2.20	
Biehl	7.40		10.51	2.30	
Vicksburg	7.45		11.00	2.36	
Mifflinburg	8.00ar.		11.20	2.50	
Mifflinburg, lv	8.00			1e3.00	
Milmont	8.22			3.28	
Laurelton	8.32			3.40	
Coburn	9.48			5.00	
Rising Spring	10.15			5.30	
Centre Hall				5.54	
Linden Hall				6.15	
Oak Hall				6.25	

	Leave Eastward. 2 A.M.	4 A.M.	6	8	10 P.M.
Oak Hall		5.00			1.00
Linden Hall		5.08			1.08
Centre Hall		5.20			1.28
Rising Spring		5.50			1.50
Coburn		6.18			2.20
Laurelton		7.30			3.40
Milmont		7.40			2.52
Mifflinburg, ar.		8.00	A.M.	P.M.	4.13
Mifflinburg, lv.		8.00		12.20	4.13
Vicksburg		8.15		12.16	4.28
Biehl		8.20		12.24	4.34
Fair Ground		8.30		12.35	4.45
Lewisburg, ar.	A.M	8.35		12.40	4.50
Lewisburg, lv.	5.25	8.55	10.00	12.55	5.35
Montandon	ar. 5.40	ar. 9.10	ar. 10.10	ar. 1.10	ar. 5.50

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 7.30 P. M., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.50 P. M.

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General Manager. Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't.

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5 A short SPECIAL COURSE in Chemistry.
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SALESMEN WANTED. A few good reliable men to act as AGENTS for the sale of our New Fruits and Specialties! together with a full line of NURSERY STOCK. Previous experience not essential. Exclusive. ACTIVE MEN EARN GOOD WAGES. For terms address, giving full name, age and reference, Hoopes, Brother & Thomas, West Chester, Penn'a.

THE ENEMIES.

Mine enemy, who time and oft
Had smitten me with words like swords,
And trampled on my answer soft
Till I, too, smote with angry words,

Is dead, and I am fairly quit.
God give him rest. Once well away,
Seeing he loved me not a whit,
No heart have I to bid him stay.

And yet methinks the God who framed
Both him and me had made us such,
That we were scarcely to be blamed
For loving not each other much.

The little good there was in me,
It was not his, nor in his way;
His good I haply might not see,
Because he lacked one dazzling ray.

We liked not, and misliking lent
Our virtues its own fatal sting.
And many a shaft that anger sent
Was feathered from a virtue's wing.

To-day I saw his resting place—
A grave that friendship's flowers entwine—
And wondered, with a troubled face,
If any hands would cherish mine.

The space about was kept, they said,
For some who wished their bones to lay
As near as might be to the dead
Whom I in life had wished away.

God give him rest! The single crime,
Misnke of me, should hardly blot
His fame with one who many a time
Can soothly say, "I like me not."

Perhaps we never fairly met
That part in each God meant should live,
And so incurred no lasting debt
And have but little to forgive.

SAVED BY STRATAGEM.

Dinner was over at last, and Mr. Walter Currie, English commissioner at the up-country station at Hutta-Bagh, in northern India, had gone out upon the verandah with his wife and his two guests—Col. Ayres and Major Armstrong of the —th Infantry. While the party were quietly conversing a sudden clamor of angry voices from the road below drew them all to the front of the verandah.

The cause of the distuabance was visible at once. Two half-drunken English soldiers, swaggering along the road, had come into violent contact with a native boy who was running past, and one of them, enraged at the collision, had felled the poor lad to the ground, and was unclasping his own belt with the evident intention of beating him unmercifully.

"Served the young whelp right," shouted the colonel, rubbing his hands; "that's just what they all want."

The other officer, Major Armstrong—popularly called Major Strongarm—was a huge, brawny, silent man, whose forte lay in acting rather than talking. To leap to the ground twelve feet below, to dart across the garden, to vault over the high stockade beyond, was the work of a moment for the athletic major; and in another instant he had raised the fallen boy tenderly from the ground, while saying to the foremost soldier, in the low, compressed tone of a man who means what he says:

"Be off with you!"

"And who the deuce are you, shovin' yer nose in where you ain't wanted?" roared the infuriated ruffian, to whose eyes the Major's plain evening dress bore no token of his being an officer; "list you—"

The sentence was never finished. At the sound of that last insolent defiance, Armstrong's sorely tried patience gave way altogether, and the strong right hand which had hewed its way through a whole squadron of Sikh calvery, fell like a sledge hammer upon his opponent's face, dashing him to the ground as if he had been blown from the mouth of a gun.

"Well done, Major," shouted Mr. Currie from above. "You deserve your name, and no mistake." At the name of "Major" the old soldier took to his heels; and Armstrong, without even looking at his prostrate antagonist, proceeded to examine the injuries of the boy. The latter was sorely bruised in many places, and the blood was trickling freely over his swarthy face; but the little hero still did his best to stand erect, and to keep down every sign of the pain which he was enduring.

"You're a brave lad, and you'll make a soldier some day," said the Major to him, in Hindoostanee. "Come with me, and I'll see that no one molests you again."

Six months have come and gone, and Mr. Currie's hospitable house presents a very different spectacle. The pretty garden is tramped into dust and mire, and the bodies of men and horses are lying thick among the fragments of the half-destroyed stockade. The windows of the house are blocked up, and through the loop-holed walls peer the muzzles of ready rifles showing how steady the besieged garrison stands at bay against the countless enemies whose dark, fierce faces and glittering weapons are visible amid the half-ruined buildings and matted thickets all around. The Sepoy mutiny is blazing sky high over northern India, and Col. Ayres is blockaded in Hutta-Bagh, with a certainty of a hideous death for himself and every man of the few who are still true to him, unless help comes speedily.

Day was just breaking when two men held whispered counsels in one of the upper rooms.

"No fear of the water running short," said Major Armstrong, "but even upon half rations the food will be out in four days more."

"And then we'll just right at them, and cut our way through or die for it!" growled the old colonel, with a grim smile on his iron face, for, with all his harshness and injustice, Col. Ayres was "grit" to the backbone. "We musn't say anything to them about it, though, added he, with a side glance at Mr. Currie, who, standing in the further corner, was anxiously watching the thin, worn face of his sleeping wife.

At that moment a loud cheer from below startled them both, and the next moment Ismail (the "Major's boy," as every one now called him) burst into the room, with a glow of unwonted excitement on his dark face.

"Sahib!" cried he, there is hope for us yet. A detachment of English are coming up on the other bank of the river; if we can send word to them as they pass, we are saved!"

"How do you know?' asked the Major, eagerly.

"I heard the Sepoys say so while I was lying hid among the bushes yonder," answered the lad.

"Among the bushes yonder?" roarod the colonel, facing around. "Have you really been in the midst of these cut-throat villains, listening to what they said. Whatever did you do that for?"

"I did it for Sahib Armstrong's sake," replied the boy, proudly, "because he was good to me."

"But if the troops are beyond the river, how can we communicate with them?" asked Mrs. Currie, who, awakened by the shouting, had risen and joined the group. "They may not pass near enough to hear the firing, and we have no means of sending them word."

"Fear nothing for that mem-sahib," (madam) said the Hindoo boy, quietly; "I will carry them word, myself.

"But how can you possibly do it?" cried Mr. Currie, thunderstruck by the confident tone in which this mere child spoke of a task from which the hardiest veteran might well have shrunk.

"Listen, Sahib," answered Ismail. I will slip out of the house, and make a dash into the enemy's lines, as if I were deserting from you to them; and you can tell your people to fire a shot or two after me with blank cartridge, as I go, Then the Sepoys will receive me kindly, and I'll tell them that you're all dying of thirst, and that they need wait only one day more to be sure of you, so that they won't care to make another attack. Then when they have no suspicion, and think I'm quite one of themselves, I'll steal away and slip across the river."

"But are you quite sure the Sepoys believe you?" asked Major Armstrong doubtfully.

"They'll believe this, anyhow," replied the boy, deliberately making a deep gash in his bare shoulder, and staining his white frock with blood, as he glided from the room, followed by the Major.

The plan was soon explained to the men below, and a moment later Ismail's dark figure was seen darting like an arrow across the open space in front of the building, followed by a quick discharge of blank cartridges from the marksmen at the loop-holes. The sound of firing drew the attention of the Sepoys, several of whom ran forward to meet him. In another instant he was in the midst of them.

"I can scarcely see for those bushes," said Col. Ayres; "but he seems to be showing them the wound on his shoulder, and telling them it was our doing."

At that moment an exultant yell from the enemy came pealing through the still air.

"That's the story of our being short of water, for a guinea!" said the Major; "it was a very good idea of his. If it only delays their attack two days longer there may be time for help to arrive yet."

Slowly and wearily the long hours of that fearful day wore on. The heat was so terrific that even the native soldiers of the garrison could barely hold their own against it, and the handful of Englishmen were almost helpless. Had the Sepoys attacked them then, all would have been over at one blow; but hour passed after hour, and there was no sign of an assault.

At length, as afternoon gave place to evening, a movement began to show itself in the enemies lines. Their curls of smoke rising above the trees, showed that the evening meal was in preparation, and several figures, with pitchers in their hands, were seen going toward the river, among whom the colonel's keen eyes soon detected Ismail.

"By George!" cried the old soldier slapping his knee exultingly, "that lad's worth his weight in gold! There's his way down to the river right open to him without the least chance of suspicion! Why he's a born general—nothing less."

Every eye within the wall was now turned anxiously upon the distant group, fearing to see at any moment some movement which would show that the trick was detected. How did Ismail mean to accomplish his purpose? Would he plunge bodily into the river without any disguise or had he some further stratagem in preparation? No one could say. Suddenly, as Ismail stooped to plunge his light wooden dipper into the water it slipped from his hands and went floating away down stream. A cry of dismay, a loud laugh from the Sepoys, and then the boy was seen running frantically along the bank trying in vain to clutch the vessel as it floated past.

"What on earth is he up to?" grunted the colonel, completely mystified.

"I see!" cried Major Armstrong triumphantly; "there's a boat yonder among the reeds, and he's making right for it. Well done, my brave boy!"

But at that moment a yell of rage from the Sepoys told that the trick was discovered. Luckily those on the bank had left their pieces behind, or poor Ismail would soon have been disposed of; but the alarm instantly brought up a crowd of their armed comrades, whose bullets fell like hail around the boat and its gallant little boat.

"Let us fire a volley and make a show of sallying out," said the colonel; "it'll take their attention from him.

But in this he was mistake. The first rattle of musketry did indeed recall most of Ismail's assailants, but at least a dozen were left who kept up an unceasing fire, striking the boat again and again. All at once the colonel dashed his glass to the floor with a frightful oath. Between two gusts of smoke he had seen the boat turn suddenly over, and go whirling away down the dark river, keel upward.

"There's an end of the poor lad," muttered the veteran, brokenly. God bless him for a brave little fellow! And, now, old fellow, we must just die hard, for there's no hope left."

The first few hours of the night passed quietly, and the exhausted defenders, utterly worn out, slept as if drugged with opium. But a little after midnight, the quick ears of the two veteran officers—the only watchers in the whole garrison, except the sentries themselves—caught a faint stirring in the surround thickets, which seemed to argue some movement on the part of the enemy. Listening intently for a few moments, they felt certain that they were right, and lost no time in awakening their men. The scanty stores of food were opened once more, and crouching together in the darkness, the doomed men took what they fully believed to be their last meal on earth.

"They're coming," said Major Armstrong, straining his eyes into the gloom through a loop-hole. "I hear them creeping forward, though I can't yet see them."

"What the deuce was that?" exclaimed the colonel, suddenly. "It looked like a fiery arrow flying past."

"It's worse than that," said the Major, in a low voice. "The rascals are shooting lighted chips of bamboo on the roof to set it on fire. Send the women up with buckets to flood the thatch—there's not a moment to lose!"

"I'll go and see to it myself," cried Mrs. Currie, hastening out of the room.

But the power of this new weapon had already become fatally manifest. The house was an old one, dry as tinder from the prolonged heat, and as fast as the flames were quenched in one place they broke out in another. When day dawned, the fire had already got a firm hold on one corner of the building, and a crushing discharge was poured upon all who attempted to extinguish it, while the triumphant yells of the human tigers below told that they felt shure of their prey.

"It's all over with us, old fellow," said the colonel, grasping his old comrade's hand; but at least, we shall have done our duty."

"Give me one of your pistols," whispered Mrs. Currie to her husband, in a voice that was not her own. "I must not fall into their hands alive."

At that moment Major Armstrong was seen to start and bend forward, as if listening intently, for he thought—although he could scarcely believe his ears—that he had suddenly caught a faint sound of distant firing. In another instant he heard it again, and this time there could no doubt, for several of the others had caught it likewise, and a gleam of hope once more lighted up their haggard faces and blood-shot eyes. Louder and nearer came the welcome sound, while the sudden terror and confusion visible among the enemy showed that they, too, were at no loss to guess its meaning. Then high above the din rose the well-known "Hurrah!" and through the smoke-clouds broke a charging line of glittering bayonets and ruddy English faces, sweeping away the cowardly murderers as the sun chases the morning might.

"That boy's worth his weight in gold," said Col. Ayres, as, a few hours later, he listened to Ismail's account of how he had dived under the boat and kept it between himself and the Sepoys, that they might think him drowned.

About Walking.

Every healthy person, man or woman, should be a good walker, able at any time to walk six to twelve miles a day at least, and double that when gradually brought up to it. The points to be attended to are to see that the walk be brisk and vigorous, not of a loitering or dangling kind, that there be some object in the walk besides it being a routine constitutional (i. e. not like the staid promenade of the orthodox ladies' school), and, if possible, in pleasant company; that there be no tight clothing, whether for the feet or the body, which will constrain or impede the natural movements of the limbs and trunk, and that the walk be taken as far as possible in the fresh country air. In regard to the latter particular, although towns are increasing so rapidly as to make it almost a journey to get out of them on foot, still we have so many suburban tramways and railway lines that in a few minutes we can find ourselves in the country, where the air is fresh and pure. Whenever an opportunity presents itself for a little climbing in the course of a walk, it should be taken advantage of. We gain variety of muscular action, as well as increase the exertion, and we get into regions of purer air and fresher breeze at the same time. What may be considered as the weak point in walking as a mode of exercise is the comparatively small play which it gives to the muscles of the shoulders and chest, while it is still less for those of the arm. This should be compensated for by the use of light dumb-bells or Indian clubs, or some other form of exercise which brings in play the arms and shoulders. One of the forms of exercise which requires the action of the muscles of the arms and shoulders, as well as those of the trunk and legs, is swimming. This, however, for many reasons, cannot be used as a means of exercise except by a few, and at certain seasons of the year but where possible it should always be practiced. The great pity is that boys and girls do not learn it, as a rule, while at school. Every large town should be well provided with swimming baths, and if it could be made compulsary for scholars at a certain age, say 12, to learn to swim, it would be a great advantage to all and also be the means of saving many lives.

To make an emery wheel, take a cast-iron spoke wheel, fill it up and line with wood, secure leather bands around the periphery with wooden pegs; then cover the leather with glue and roll in loose emery, and lay aside until dry, after which the operation can be repeated if a thicker coating of emery is desired. When the wheel is worn, the glue can be washed off with hot water, and fresh glue, etc., be again applied. Polishing buffs can be made of India rubber coated with emery, which enables an article of moderately irregular shape to be polished all over. Only best glue will answer.

One of the most curious properties of quicksilver is its capability of dissolving or of forming amalgams with other metals. A sheet of gold foil dropped into quicksilver disappears almost as quickly as a snowflake when it drops into water. It has the power of separating or dissolving those refractory metals which are not acted upon by our most powerful acids. The gold and silver miners pour it into their machines holding the powdered gold-bearing quartz; and although no human eye can detect a trace of the precious substance, so fine are the particles, yet the liquid metal will hunt them out, and incorporate it into its mass.

The Story of a Murder.

It is the testimony of many travelers that the scenery on portions of the upper Ohio is not surpassed by that of any other stream in America—perhaps not in the world. Sixty miles above Cincinnati, and beyond, the views which so delight travelers, especially in the autumnal months, are the borders of an arm of the bluegrass sections which extends in the direction of the northeast from central Kentucky. Nearing the river this arm spreads itself over the large county of Mason, which is a broad expanse of beautiful farms, amid which are a score of quiet villages, connected by superb macadamized roads. Nowhere in the State can be found more charming rural scenes than are presented to one who drives over the old Maysville and Lexington turnpike, past farm-houses that are mansions in size and strikingly attractive, past herds of cattle from imported strains, past growing crops which represent the source of the wealth everywhere apparent. One of the first counties to be formed in the State. Mason has furnished her full share of the statesmen, military leaders and professional men who have built for Kentucky an honorable name. It was in the midst of these charming surroundings, and in connection with some of the best families in the State, that a tragic event took place two generations since, the effect being to challenge the interest of the whole people of Kentucky.

Desha Valley, one of the garden spots of the county, lies a few miles west of the great turnpike just referred to—a thoroughfare among the greatest in the country before the era of railroads. Here was the home of the late Governor Desha, still noticeable for the substantial character of the brick mansion built early in the century. It seems to-day to give promise of standing longer than the work of any modern brick mason. Trades were thoroughly mastered in those days, and honest work the rule, not the exception. The custom still prevailed of selecting the most useful men in the community to represent the people in public capacities, so it caused no surprise when Thomas Metcalfe, the honest builder, who had worked for wages for the rich planter Desha, succeeded the latter as Chief Executive of Kentucky. It is not known whether Metcalfe was employed upon the Desha mansion, but when, a few years ago, the old stone schoolhouse built near by for the benefit of the Governor's sons was demolished, there was found beneath the cornerstone a copy of the contract under which Metcalfe performed the masonry. The stonemason's apprentice himself became in time the owner of a fine residence, pointed out to travelers on one of the turnpikes leading out of Carlisle as "Governor Metcalf's mansion."

The most interesting of all the buildings in this section, however, is a plain wooden house, uncared for and untenanted, standing in the centre of a broad field and reputed to be haunted. It was the home, sixty years ago, of a young man of unexceptional connections and unblemished reputation; the husband of a charming woman of a family equal to his own, in the enjoyment of a growing income from commendable attention to business. This was Isaac B. Desha, a son of the Governor. It was the blight which came upon this home, suddenly and without warning, just as new honors had been added to the name of Desha by the people of the State, that made people fear to live in the house afterward, lest it should bring them bad luck.

On Monday evening, November 1, 1824, before the sun had set, a horseman approached the house of Zedidiah Moore, who kept a place of entertainment for travelers. The stranger rode a high and handsome gray mare, and was a young man, dressed in a blue cloth coat and pantaloons, with a light-colored waistcoat of silk. He was clean shaven, wore silver rimmed spectacles and carried well-filled saddle-bags. He came from the direction of the Blue licks, spoke of being from the South and intended reaching the Ohio river. The stranger was not armed and seemed to have but little of value about his person. He spoke of having been on a "frolic," of which sufficient evidence was given by his appearance and his use of "bitters" during his stay at Moore's. Early the next morning he called for his horse and rode to the house of Richard Doggate, where he breakfasted. He was soon again on the road, accompanied by another guest at Doggate's table that morning. After this morning no evidence of his having been seen alive was ever obtained. A week later it began to be reported that a corpse had been discovered in the southern edge of Mason county, concealed by a fallen tree, near the road between the Blue licks and Maysville. But little investigation was needed to identify the corpse as that of the strange young man from the South.

Near the spot where the corpse was found was the home of General John M. Reed, not far from that of Isaac Desha, to whom Reed was a friend. The corpse was brought to the house of General Reed, where it remained for two days, being examined by all the neighbors. Young Desha regarded the body with no seeming concern and slept in the house on one of the two nights. But Desha had been noticed as the guest at Doggate's, on the Tuesday morning referred to, who had started on horseback with the stranger, the two disappearing up the road together on the last day on which the stranger was seen alive. Besides, Desha had been seen since with a new gray mare, which some parties claimed to be that of the murdered man. This aroused suspicion against Desha, but he calmly met every charge against him with a plausible answer. Six weeks later a grand jury in Fleming county—for it was just beyond the Mason line that the corpse had been found—indicted Desha for the murder of Francis Baker of Natchez, Miss. The indictment set forth that two mortal wounds had been inflicted, one with a dirk in the throat, another with a loaded whip about the head. The trial was postponed until January 17, 1825, before which time the Legislature passed an act granting a change of venue to Harrison county.

When the trial was called Judge Trimble of the Circuit Court retired from the bench and the Hon. George Shannon was chosen to preside. William K. Wall was attorney for the Commonwealth, assisted by John Chambers and Martin P. Marshall, an able array of counsel. John Rowan, T. P. Taul, James Crawford and William T. Barry appeared for the defense. The latter had just been appointed Chief Justice of the "new court," Rowan had been a Judge of the old Court of Appeals and Marshall was a nephew of the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Desha promptly pleaded 'not guilty,' Witnesses were introduced to show that the prisoner had remained at the house of Doggate on Monday night, November 1, and that he had both a silver mounted dirk and a loaded whip; that he left Doggate's with Baker after breakfasting with him; that later in the day he was seen on a road little frequented with two horses, his own and that identified as Baker's; that the corpse was found a week later near this spot; that a part of a whip was found in the road corresponding with that missing from Desha's whip when shown on trial, and that Desha's hands and clothes were marked with blood when he first saw him with the stranger's mare. Thus, link by link, the claim of circumstantial evidence was forged about the prisoner until his case seemed hopeless. The defense attempted to prove that the blood on Desha's hands and clothes came from cutting his finger with a knife and that the corpse of Baker could not have been exposed so long as was claimed, or it would have been more decomposed. The evidence for the State was outlined by Wall, the prosecutor, in his address to the jury, apparently leaving no ground for the defense. Messrs. Barry and Brown made strong impassioned appeals to the jury, claiming that the character of Desha had been such that the commission of murder by him was next to impossible; that the identity of Baker's mare had never been proven and that those who first reported finding the corpse—two men named Ball, with no particular reputation—should be suspected in the absence of definite proof rather than Desha.

The father of the prisoner left his office at Frankfort to be present during a part of the trial. He desired, after the counsel began to address the jury, to have certain evidence introduced, but the court decided such a motion out of order. On the fifteenth day the jury returned a verdict of "guilty," whereupon the prisoner demanded a new trial on the plea that the jury had been intimidated and for other reasons. Judge Shannon granted the new trial, remarking that if he had been a juror during the present sitting he could not have found the prisoner guilty, though he could not have found him innocent.

Not one new trial but several were had, each weakening the prisoner's hope of acquittal, Once while in jail at Cynthiana he attempted suicide by cutting his throat, being discovered in time to save his life. He was forced ever afterward to swallow through a a silver tube. In the summer of 1827 the case was again on trial in Cynthiana. There was an indication that another postponment would take place, a course which the family of the prisoner affirmed would prove perilous to his health. The matter was summarily settled by the Governor, who, rising in the court-room before the question of postponment had been decided, startled the court by announcing his son pardoned. The executive journal shows that this happened on June 18, 1827. Already the public mind was distracted in many ways, and the course of the Governor, in pardoning his own son before conviction, drew toward him a storm of abuse such as has not fallen to the lot of any recent Governor.

Isaac B. Desha did not long remain in the State. He was seen later in Natchez and in Texas, but his fate is not known to anybody outside of his family. Intense feeling was engendered in the neighborhood of the crime and a report of the trial printed in 1825 by Thomas T. Skillman, at Lexington, was speedily suppressed. No motive can be adduced for the murder except that of robbery, yet the $71 found on the corpse was probably all that Baker possessed. Desha owned both a valuable farm and a profitable tanyard, a reason assigned why he should not have been suspected of murdering a man for money.

The parents of Francis Baker, who had been a teacher and the editor of the Natchez "Mississippian," came to Kentucky and had his remains buried under a granite slab in the burial ground adjoining the Methodist church at Shannon, Mason county. The grave was made under an apple-tree, which probably is still standing. The mission of Baker northward was marriage to a young lady in New Jersey, who, upon learning of the murder of her affianced became a maniac and died in an asylum. Such is the story of the haunted house in Mason county.

Wine Making Along the Hudson.

It is probable that within a few years grape vines will take the place of peach trees along the Hudson, New York. The many total failures of the peach crop have disheartened growers, and as the grape pays well, growers are gradually paying more and more attention to it. Last year Concord grapes from along the Hudson sold at five cents per pound, wholesale. It is said that the grapes raised here have a peculiar pleasing flavor very much prized for wine making. For three seasons past agents from French Canadian wine-making houses in Montreal and elsewhere have purchased tons of Concord "shelled" grapes at Middlehope, Marlborough, Milton and Highland. Germans from New York have also invested largely in Ulster County Concords, they stating that the vintage obtained, when blended with another variety of grape, is excellent. The prediction is made that in less than ten years the west bank of the Hudson river for a distance of twenty miles, will be one of the most extensive wine-making sections in America. That view of the matter has taken such a hold upon a Montreal house that it proposes to build a wine vault near Marlborough or Highland, the chief Concord producing localities in the State. Where is Albany capital for this enterprise?

Remarkable Record.

Nelson W. Miles is one of the youngest brigadier generals in the army. He has had a most remarkable military record. The close of the war of the rebellion found him at the age of twenty-five a major-general. Custer was the only other boy-general who was younger than Miles, and Custer was only two months younger. This grade of major-general was not an ornamental one, handed to Miles through political influence after the fighting was over. He reached that rank during the war, and for a short time was in command of the Second Corps. He is still a young man. He is only forty-four years of age and has been a brigadier-general in the regular service since 1880, and is in command of the Department of the extreme Northwest. He is a very soldierly-looking man. He is slightly above the medium height, with a round, well filled-out figure. His head is large, while every feature of his face indicates decision of character. There is not a weak line in it. His forehead is broad and high. His nose is a fierce Roman hook, underneath which is a long, drooping military mustache. The rest of his face is smooth shaven, with the exception of one inch of beard in front of each ear. He is what might be called a dark blonde. His complexion is as fresh as that of an Englishman. The expression of frankness and manliness upon his face makes friends for him at once. He goes nowhere without making a pleanest impression. He is happily married and is devoted to his family. His wife is a niece of General Sherman and a sister of Mrs. Don Cameron. General Miles is passionately fond of military science. He has made a specialty of the study of our coast defences.

Fortunes of "Freaks,"

Speaking of the savings of freaks of nature, a prominent circus and museum manager said: "They are nearly all economical, and nine out of every ten are filled with a desire to own a farm. Tom Thumb spent a great deal of money, and yet left a snug fortune. Millie Christine, 'the double-headed girl,' has made $60,000 or $75,000, but she lost the greater part of it backing the circus of a friend a few years ago. I suppose she is still worth $20,000. Hannah Battersby and her skeleton husband, who live in Philadelphia, are worth $10,000. John Powers, the fat man, accumulated $10,000. Captain Bates and his wife, big people, are worth $50,000. They have a fine farm in the west. If Lucia Zarete, the Mexican midget, had received all the salary she earned for her manager, she would be worth $25,000. As it is, the manager, Frank Uffner, has the money, minus $4,000 or $5,000 he has paid to Lucia's father. Eli Bower, the legless man, has $6,000 in bank. Cooper, the giant, has nearly as much. The dime museums have raised the salaries of freaks so much that they will all have farms if the managers' pocket-books holds out."

The fraternal feeling existing among freaks is aptly shown by the cases of Hubert Ferrer, long known as the Toronto Giant, and Edward Skimeer, the Armless Wonder. These two men, both over 70 years of age, are now living at a little cottage outside of Bridgeport, Ct., where an old colored man and woman, for many years a stableman and wardrobe-keeper with circuses, tend to their wants and look after the peaceful decline of their days. The cottage, the old colored people, the giant and the armless man are all dependent on a small monthly assessment taken up from the freaks exhibited at every circus, museum and side show in the United States.

Down the Nevada.

A writer gives the following graphic account of the mode adopted in Nevada for getting logs to market: A chute is laid from the river's brink up the steep mountain side to the railroad, and while we are telling it the monster logs are rushing, thundering, flying, leaping down the declivity. They come with the speed of a thunderbolt and somewhat of its roar. A track of fire and smoke follows them—fire struck by their passage over the chute logs. They descend the seventeen hundred feet of the chute in fourteen seconds. In doing so they drop seven hundred feet perpendicularly. They strike the deep water with a report that can be heard a mile off. Logs fired from a cannon could scarcely have a greater velocity than they have at the foot of the shaft. Their average velocity throughout is over one hundred feet per second, and the instant they leap from the mouth of the shaft must be fully two hundred feet per second. A sugar pine log sometimes weighs ten tons. What a missile! The water is dashed into air like a grand plume of diamonds and rainbows, the feathery spray is hurled to the height of a hundred feet. It is the grandest fountain ever beheld. The waters foam, seethe, and dash against the shore. One log having spent its force by its mad plunge into the deep water has floated so as to be at right angles with the path of the descending monsters. The mouth of the chute is, perhaps, fifteen feet above the surface of the water. A huge log hurled from the chute cleaves the air and alights on the floating log. You know how a bullet glances, but can you imagine a saw log glancing? The end strikes with a heavy shock, but glides quickly past for a short distance, then a crash like the reverberation of artillery the falling log springs vertically into the air, and with a curve like a rocket falls into the water a long distance from the log it struck.

A woman's friendship is, as a rule, the legacy of love or the alms of indifference.

It is now claimed that refined petroleum in tin cases exerts an influence upon the ship's needle, the same as do cargoes of iron and steel.

Dr. B. J. Jeffries holds that the three primary colors are red, green and violet; that blindness to violet is rare, and that color blindness is practically confined to red or green.

AGRICULTURE.

BE SALT NECESSARY?—Dr. Julius Lehmann says: "Of special importance is salt, not only for the entire process of digestion---since it increases the action of all the organs engaged therein, inducing them to discharge saliva, gastric juice and all other digesting liquids---but also since it serves in the stomach as the material for hydrochloric acid, which is one of the most powerful means of digestion." Again: "The action of salt consists mainly in keeping the various constituents of the blood in a soluble condition, and also to exchange for other salts present therein its own constituents, thus forming certain combinations, which have their particular office to perform in the blood. Moreover, in consequence of the physical character, it introduces into the blood from other parts of the body, the required amount of water, so that the blood remains in its vessels is in an easy, movable condition." The following is from the report of a French government commission on the question of feeding salt to domestic animals: 1. That salt ought to be given to replace the saline parts washed out of the food by boiling, steaming, etc. 2. That it counteracts the ill effects of wet food and meadows to sheep and prevents rot among them. 3. That it increases the flow of saliva and hastens fattening.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.—March is a trying month for live stock, and they will need extra care until the pastures produce sufficient herbage. All animals should be kept from exposure to the long, cold storm. We have seen many flocks and herds that were obliged to be in deep mud continuously through the spring. The yards should be properly drained, and the floors of the sheds and feeding rooms kept dry. Horses have heavy work at this season, and need to be fed and groomed accordingly. Much depends upon the driver; let him be patient and gentle. Fretting horses are never doing their best. Milch cows thrive when kept clean and fed with an abundance of wholesome food. Let the milking be done by careful hands, otherwise new cows will be spoiled, and old ones dried off. Early lambs, with their dams, need warm pens. As the days grow warmer, the ticks get more active. Dip the infested sheep in one of the preparations sold for the purpose. For lice on calves, pigs or fowls, nothing is better than grease or kerosene.—Speak now for June pigs. Give brooding hens clean nests, with food close at hand.—Be an "early bird" in the spring.

THE USE OF BONES.—The bone industry of this country is an important one. The four feet of an ordinary ox will make a pint of neatsfoot oil. Not a bone of any animal is thrown away. Many cattle shin bones are shipped to Europe for the making of knife handles, where they bring $40 per ton. The thigh bones are the most valuable, being worth $80 per ton for cutting into tooth-brush handles. The foreleg bones are worth $30 per ton, and are made into collar-buttons, parasol handles, and jewelry, though sheep's legs are the staple for parasol handles. The water in which the bones are boiled is reduced to glue, the dust which comes from sawing the bones is fed to cattle and poultry, and all bones that cannot be used as noted, or for bone black, used in refining the sugar we eat, are turned into fertilizers and made to help enrich the soil. As regards waste, it is the story of the pig—nothing is lost except the squeal.

WHEN a man milks a cow he should not attempt to smoke a cigar at the same time. A young man out in the country tried it, and got along well enough until he lowered his head and touched the cow's flank with the lighted end of his weed. The next instant himself and cigar were dreadfully 'put out.' The cow introduced about two tons weight into one of her hind legs, and then passed it under the milker's jaw. When he ceased whirling around and when the myriads of stars he saw had disappeared, he said farming was the hardest work a man could put his hands to.

NUT culture has not received the attention which it deserves, especially chestnuts. These are more palatable and nutritious than many much more popular articles of food, and could be grown in quantity and with pecuniary profit. There are several improved varieties, of large size and good quality, which can be grafted successfully on common stocks of trees. There are thousands of acres in this and other States that are stocked with chestnut trees which are worth but little, that might be cleared, and sprouts one year's growth top-grafted at proper distances, and all else kept down. In six or ten years they would yield more reliable and profitable crops than some occupying much more valuable ground.

COLTS are the most profitable stock to raise upon a farm. A good colt will easily bring $75 or $100 at a year old. It is then at its most profitable condition. All risks of rearing are escaped and the money can be put to better use than keeping it in the colt for sale afterwards. There is no other way of making $100 so easily on a farm. But to rear colts one must have good sound mares, free from blemish and well cared for and taught to care for the colt well. At this time young colts should have one feed of bran mash and linseed every day, to get their system into a cool, healthful state.

T. MEEHAN stated that fungus in grapes, like that in the curl of peach leaves, is one of the causes of rot. Again, there are germs floating in the air that are enemies. He has known of protecting grapes from these germs by using paper bags. Paper bags were pronounced a sure and safe means of protection by a representative of the Horticultural Society of New Jersey. The bags are allowed to remain on until the fruit is ripened. The best time to bag the fruit is when it is about half grown.

A PARAGRAPH is going the rounds of the exchanges to the effect that "if places infested by mice be plentifully treated, especially the holes, with Scotch snuff, the pests will disappear."

CALEDONIANS.—Arabi Bey was visiting his picket lines one evening when he espied through a field-glass a party of Highlanders deploying in the distance. "Allah-ma-goozle!" he exclaimed. "What's that?" A French officer, acting as his aid, informed him that they were a detachment of the enemy's troops. "Thanks be to the prophet, we shall succeed," cried the Egyptian leader. "England is too poor to furnish breeches for the soldiers."

Bernard Murphy, Champion Youth Walker of Australia, says in the Melbourne *Sportsman:* "On Monday previous to the match with Ormes, of Sydney, I was attacked with 'stitch.' I could not walk another yard, and gave up all hope of winning. I was advised to try St. Jacob's Oil. I did so, rubbing a little on my side. I have not been troubled since, and won my match.

One foolish man may ruin a man, and a timely one make his fortune.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage expressage and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars. $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Open your door to a fair day, but make yourself ready for a foul one.

FOR COUGHS AND THROAT DISORDERS use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I began thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.* Sold only in boxes.

It costs us more to be miserable than would make us perfectly happy

THE SWEDISH CO.,
621 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ocala, Fla., March 6, 1882.

Gents:—The Insect Powder, whenever properly introduced, works wonders. At first I ran after the people to sell the Powder, but now they are running after me to buy it, and I have had no trouble in selling all I bought. A. A. BRADSHAW.

Self-love in a well regulated breast is the steward of the mental household.

House wives, shop girls and sales women all suffer more or less from Weak Back and Sideache. Apply a *Hop Porous Plaster* and get instant relief. A famous strengthener. 25c. druggists.

A generous, virtuous man lives not to the world, but to his own conscience.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties.* It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility, also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, over-work or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

Where love is there is no labor, and if there is labor the labor is loved.

Mothers

If you are failing; broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

COURAGE.—"Suffering sisters," exclaimed the speaker, energetically shaking the hairpins from her head in her excitement, "women will never obtain their rights until they display more courage. Let me say to you, in the words of the famous French orator, 'Courage! courage! courage!'" At this stage of the proceedings somebody threw a box of caterpillars upon the platform and the meeting broke up in great terror and confusion.

ARITHMETICAL PROGRESSION.—County Court Judge (to defendant)—"The case seems clear to me, and having had the goods you must pay the amount claimed. Now how much can you pay? Can you manage four shillings a month?"

Defendant (a poor man, certainly)—"Me, sir! Four shillings a month! No, certainly not; but I don't mind paying two shillings a week!"

INEXPRESSIBLE.—A Chicago lady who had gone into the country at the invitation of some relatives wrote to her husband: "Dear Charley—When I left home I forgot to bring my slippers with me. Send them at once." She received a telegram the next day to the following effect: "Express companies can't spare room to transport them, buy a new pair."

OVERSTRAINED POLITENESS.—They err who tell us politeness has fled, as witness the following postscript to a letter recently received by the Duke of X—— from the steward of one of his estates: "I beg that your grace will excuse for having taken the liberty of writing this letter in my shirt-sleeves, but the excessive heat has compelled me to be guilty of this apparent disrespect."

"WHERE'S Johnny?" inquired Mrs. Blueskin, as she was walking along with her husband and family.

"Oh, he's right behind," responded the fond father, looking back at his lagging offspring.

"Is he? I thought he might be left behind," said Mrs. B., without betraying the slightest emotion.

CULINARY ITEM.—Scrambled snakes' eggs are the new dish, and as yet there seems to be no particular directions for preparing them in the cook books. We would suggest, however, that you go out in the country until you find a nest with eggs, and then, when the snakputs in its appearance, it will come natural to scramble some.

A REFRACTORY CHILD.—"I declare!" exclaimed Mrs. Tidinice, "I never saw a gal like our Sary Jane. I worked cenamost two hull days on her new bathin' dress, and don't you think, she got it wringin' wet the fust time she put it on."

RECKLESS EXTRAVAGANCE.—The Malley trial cost the State of Connecticut and the father of the defendants $30,000. That's a powerful heap of money to pay out for two ten cent boys.

WHY she powders.—Miss Lilliphace says she uses powder merely to take the shine off her face, but Fogg thinks she uses it to take the shine off the other women's faces.

HE HAD lost his knife, and they asked him the usual question, "Do you know where you lost it?" "Yes, yes," he replied, "of course I do. I'm merely hunting in these other places to kill time."

IT IS DANGEROUS to tamper with irritating liquids and exciting snuffs. Use Ely's Cream Balm, which is safe and pleasant and is easily applied with the finger. It cures the worst cases of Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Hay Fever, giving relief from the first application. All druggists have it. Price 50 cents. By mail, 60 cents. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

Rich men depend on the poor as well as the poor on them.

Would You Believe It.

Nature's great remedy, Kidney-Wort, has cured many obstinate cases of piles. This most distressing malady generally arises from constipation and a bad condition of the bowels. Kidney-Wort acts at the same time as a cathartic and a healing tonic, removes the cause, cures the disease and promotes a healthy state of the affected organs. James F. Moyer, carriage Man'fr, of Myerstown, Pa., testifies to the great healing powers of Kidney-Wort, having been cured by it of a very bad case of piles which for years had refused to yield to any other remedy.

Never do that by force which may be done by fair means.

A HAPPY THOUGHT.—Diamond Dyes are so perfect and so beautiful that it is a pleasure to use them. Equally good for dark or light colors. 10c. at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

Every pretty girl has been some other fellow's sweetheart.

A Pertinent Enquiry.

An exchange says: "What is to be done when a man's hair begins to come out after he is married?" Having had the requisite amount of experience we suggest that he tie his wife's hands and send for a bottle of Carboline.

Simplicity of life and manners produces tranquility of mind.

A Splendid Dairy

is one that yields its owner a good profit through the whole season. But he must supply the cows with what they need in order for them to be able to keep up their product. When their butter gets light in color he must make it "gilt edged" by using Wells, Richardson & Co's. Improved Butter Color. It gives the golden color of June, and adds five cents per pound to the value of the butter.

No one pretends to hate an injury more than he who offers it.

Thin People.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

The truest content is that of which no man can deprive you.

I FIND Ely's Cream Balm good for Catarrh of long standing.—M. N. Lasley, 1934 West Chestnut Street, Louisville, Ky.

From hearing comes wisdom, and from speaking, repentance.

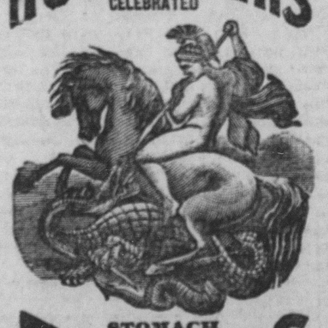
FITS: All Fits stopped free. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

This world belongs to the energetic.

WARRANTED PURELY VEGETABLE. The best cure for Liver and Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Headache, Dizziness and Dyspepsia. As a Blood Purifier and Spring Medicine they have no equal. No family should be without a box of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills in the house. Price 25 cents at Druggists, or by mail. Samples sent FREE. Address P. NEUSTAEDTER & CO., 83 Mercer St., New York.

13 414

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

The finest tonic for nervous people is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which insure perfect digestion and assimilation, and the active performance of their functions by the liver and bowels. As the system acquires tone through the influence of this benign medicine, the nerves grow stronger and more tranquil, headaches cease, and that nameless anxiety which is a peculiarity of the dyspeptic, gives way to cheerfulness. To establish health on a sure foundation, use the peerless invigorant. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

••LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S••
VEGETABLE COMPOUND
•••IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR•••
All those painful Complaints
•and Weaknesses so common•
••••••to our best••••••
••FEMALE POPULATION,••
Price $1 in liquid, pill or lozenge form.

Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.

It will cure entirely all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

Send stamp to Lynn, Mass., for pamphlet. Letters of inquiry confidentially answered. *For sale at druggists.*

ALL RIGHT
Self-Feed STRAW & HAY CUTTER.
The best in the world.
Knife is Steel, tempered, and fastened to lever with three bolts; it can be easily taken off to sharpen. Length of cut is regulated by lever to which knife is bolted. The lighter lever is raised the longer it cuts. All warranted. Illustrated circular mailed FREE.
NEWARK MACHINE CO., Columbus, O.
Eastern Branch House, Hagerstown, Md.

S^t JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle.
Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

The following is a crimson stain that is frequently used for decorative woods for musical instruments: Ground Brazil wood, one pound; water, three quarts; cochineal, half an ounce, boil the Brazil wood with water an hour, strain, add the cochineal, boil gently for half an hour, when it will be fit for use. This is first applied, and then the varnish, consisting of rectified spirits of wine, half a gallon, six ounces of gum sandarac, three ounces of gum mastic and half a pint of turpentine varnish; put the above into a tin can by the stove, frequently shaking till well dissolved; strain and keep for use. If it is harder than is wished, thin with more turpentine varnish.

Speaking of the recent earth tremor in England, and the more recent one on our Atlantic coasts, a German scientist adverts to the old theory of earthquakes being caused by contraction of the crust of the earth as absurd, and proposes to refer these disturbances to the movement of subterranean magnetic disturbances.

M. E. Bergman has observed that formic and acetic acid occur in the protoplasm of all the plants he examined for them, being found in the colorless cells and in the green tissues; and he considers it probable that several other acids of the fatty series are equally diffused in the vegetable kingdom.

An Offensive Breath

is most distressing, not only to the person afflicted if he have any pride, but to those with whom he comes in contact. It is a delicate matter to speak of, but it has parted not only friends but lovers. Bad breath and catarrh are inseparable. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases as thousands can testify.

When the State is most corrupt, then the laws are most multiplied.

Especially to Women.

"Sweet is revenge especially to women," said the gifted, but naughty, Lord Byron. Surely he was in bad humor when he wrote such words. But there are complaints that only women suffer, that are carrying numbers of them down to early graves. There is hope for those who suffer, no matter how sorely, or severely, in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Safe in its action it is a blessing, *especially to women* and to men, too, for when women suffer, the household is askew.

It is surely better to pardon too much than to condemn too much.

* * * * Organic weakness or loss of power in either sex, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Enclose three letter stamps for book of particulars. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Charm strikes the sight, but merit wins the soul.

A Trunk Manufacturer Arises to Remark.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., April 10, 1883.

"For diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder, and urinary organs I received great benefit from HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY. I pronounce it the best."—H. W. Payne, Manufacturer Harnesses, Trunks, etc., 447 Main St.

HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY is no "hit or miss" compound or old woman's mixture. It is prepared by a scientific pharmacist, with a full knowledge of the powers and virtues of each ingredient in the class of diseases which it cures. It is purely vegetable and can not harm the youngest child or the most feeble invalid.

I was afflicted with kidney disease, and suffered intensely. I was induced to try HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY, and before I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. Richmond Henshaw, Providence, R. I.

The world makes men drunk as well as wine doth.

AN ITEM OF INTEREST.—"Beeson's Aromatic Alum Sulphur Soap prevents, cures and heals skin diseases, softens and beautifies face and hands. 25c. by Druggists, or by mail. Address Wm. Dreydoppel, Philadelphia, Pa.

Look always on life and use it as a thing that is lent you.

"Rough on Coughs."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 25c.

He that dissembleth with God is not to be trusted by man.

CHRONIC CATARRH.—The result of 25 years' Cartarrh;—the bridge, or division of my nose, was about half gone. I obtained a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm; have used four bottles, applying it to the affected parts with a swab, which has about cured up the nostrils. I had previously tried all other remedies on the market without permanent relief.—J. A. Wood, 93 N. High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Of all the enemies of idleness want is the most formidable.

"Rough on Pain."

Cures colic, cramps, diarrhœa; externally for aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. For man or beast. 20 and 50c.

For many years lard oil has been used as the illuminating agent in our lighthouses, but petroleum has now replaced it, in some of the lighthouse at least. Considerable changes in the mechanical arrangements of the lights were necessary in order to adapt them for burning petroleum

"FATHER," began a young son the other evening, "were you in the war."

"Yes, my son."

"Was it awful?"

"Yes."

"Lots of dead and wounded men?"

"Yes."

"Did you kill many?"

"Well, I shouldn't like to answer that question."

"Are you very modest, pa?"

"I hope too modest to brag."

"That's what Mr. Smith meant, then, when he told the men down at the drug store that you had'nt any war record to brag of,"

"He did, eh? Smith is a liar.'

"That's what I thought. He told the men that you could run so fast he couldn't catch you on horseback, and any boy knows that a horse can catch a man with a stiff knee."

Over-earnest asservations give men suspicion that the speaker is conscious of his own falsities.

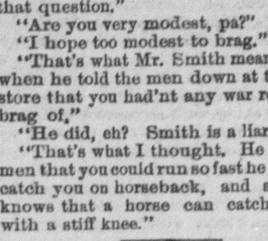
Purify the Blood.

We do not claim that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine deserving public confidence, but we believe that to purify the blood, to restore and renovate the whole system, it cannot be excelled, and we assure the public that this fact cannot be stated so extravagantly that a trial will not fully substantiate it. The influence of the blood upon the health cannot be over-

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

estimated. If it becomes contaminated, the train of consequences by which the health is undermined is immeasurable. Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Headache, Dyspepsia, Debility, Nervousness and other "little (?) ailments" are the premonitions of more serious and often fatal results. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the reliable blood-purifier, and remove the cause. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. Price $1.00, six for $5.00. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S
Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier.



Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-Patches, Rash, and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of thirty years and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished

Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the HAUT TON (a patient:)—"As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.

MME. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop., 48 Bond St., N. Y.

For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canadas and Europe. Also found in N. Y. City, at R. H. Macy's, Stern's, Ehrich's, Ridley's, and other Fancy Goods Dealer. Beware of base imitations. $1,000 Reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.

BAUGH'S
TRADE MARK

$25
PHOSPHATE

Contains the Life and Essence of Animal Bones. We are selling Baugh's Strictly Pure Raw Bone Meal, also Baugh's Ready Dissolved Pure Animal Bones, at very Low Prices. It would surprise farmers to know how very low they can procure these brands direct from us. Send your name and address, and we will mail you our Phosphate Guide.
BAUGH & SONS, 20 So. Del. Ave. Philada., Pa.

THE BIGGEST HUMBUG OUT

will always show fraud on its very face. If you doubt our business or our goods, we will send sample free. We have an article that every man, woman and child needs and appreciates. Every housekeeper and everybody else will buy it. It pays agents immense profits and gives immense satisfaction. We want 1 Agent in each county, male or female. Mention name of this paper and you will get a sample and circulars FREE. No humbug in it, no stamps required for mailing, etc., Address
THE SWEDISH CO.,
621 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLEVELAND'S INAUGURATION has already secured to enterprising young men and women positions of profit and trust. 66 more persons wanted immediately to learn practical telegraphing. EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEED. Address, enclosing stamp, PHILA. TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, Main office, N. E. cor. Broad & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

The New Bracket Wardrobe.

Holds 15 garments; made of polished hardwood; metal castings finished in old gold bronze; brass trimmings; weight 15½ lbs.; surpassed anywhere. Price $2. Circular free. THE BROADWAY M'F'G CO., 262 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AUTHORS, Amateurs and others. Send stamp for circular. Fame & Fortune Pub Co., 96 E. 11th st. N. Y.

WANTED—Men and women to start a new business at their houses; no peddling; 10 and 50 cents an hour made; send 10c. for twelve samples and instructions. C. E. BOWEN, 35 Cary Street, Brockton, Mass.

A HANDSOME LADY

or homely lady can make money selling "Treasury of Thought" (Mother, Home, Heaven). The best home book ever published. Should be in every home and read at every fireside. Beautifully illustrated. Contains the brightest thoughts of the best minds. Easily sold. Good pay to earnest workers. Address quickly, BRYAN, TAYLOR & CO., 826 Broadway, N. Y.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. Sold everywhere.

BEST TRUSS EVER USED.

ELASTIC TRUSS

Improved Elastic Truss. Worn night and day. Positively cures Rupture. Sent by mail everywhere. Write for full descriptive circulars to the
New York Elastic Truss Company,
744 B'dway, New York

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

SMOKE "THEO" SOLD EVERYWHERE
5 CENTS. Positively the Best. Made only by the N. Y. Havana Cigar Co. 41 Broad Way, N. Y. ASK FOR IT.

CLIMAX Celebrated GRADE
R. U. AWARE
THAT
Lorillard's Climax Plug
bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

RUPTURE Cure guaranteed by Dr. J. E. Mayer, the successful specialist. Ease at once; no operation or delay from business; tested by hundreds of cases. Main Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at 1232 North Fifth St., 6 to 9 P. M., and Sundays

VIGOR For Men. Quick, sure, safe. Book free. Civiale Agency, 120 Fulton st., New York.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS
Colds,
Sore Throat,
Lumbago,
Pleurisy,
Coughs,
Pneumonia,
Inflammations,
Rheumatism,
Neuralgia,
Headache,
Toothache,
Asthma,

Difficult Breathing.

In these cases the READY RELIEF should be applied freely over the affected parts until a burning sensation is felt, and it will be found in every case that the READY RELIEF is a quick, safe, powerful and reliable remedy. In severe cases when danger is threatened one or two doses of DR. RADWAY'S PILLS will help the READY RELIEF in effecting a cure.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the first and is the only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs by one application.

A teaspoonful in half a tumble of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic Flatulency, and all Internal Pains.

MALARIA in its Various Forms.

There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Price, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

The Great Blood Purifier.

For the cure of all Chronic Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking, Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, White Swellings, Tumors, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions of the Face, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, etc.

SCROFULA,

Whether transmitted from parents or acquired, is within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

Cures have been made where persons have been afflicted with Scrofula from their youth up to 20, 30 and 40 years of age, by

Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

A remedy composed of ingredients of extraordinary medical properties, essential to purify, heal, repair and invigorate the broken-down and wasted body—QUICK, PLEASANT, SAFE and PERMANENT in its treatment and cure.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price, $1.00 per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent to you.

FAY'S
MANILLA
ROOFING
ESTABLISHED 1866

Is Cheap, STRONG, WATER-PROOF, Easy to apply, Does not rust or rattle. Is also A SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER at Half the Cost. Cements the building. CARPETS and RUGS of same, double the wear of oil cloths. Catalogue and samples free. W. H. FAY & CO. CAMDEN, N. J.

WORMS
In the human body ERADICATED by using CLARK'S INFALLIBLE WORM SYRUP!
An old-time remedy. Safe and effectual in its action. Price 25 cents a bottle.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvellous success.
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. *Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc.* INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. *No Fits after first day's use.* Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.*

WANTED
RELIABLE SALESMEN

TO introduce and sell the trade the well-known and celebrated Cigars of the NEW YORK & HAVANA CIGAR COMPANY. Liberal arrangements. SALARY or COMMISSION paid to the right men. For further particulars and terms address, at once,
The New York & Havana Cigar Co.,
57 Broadway, New York.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER
Keeping Teeth Perfect and Gums Healthy.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy.
Oval Box, $1.00; round, 50 cts.

THE OPIUM-HABIT
EASILY CURED. ADVICE FREE.
Dr. J. C. HOFFMAN, Jefferson, Wis.

WE WANT 1000 BOOK AGENTS for the new book THIRTY-THREE YEARS AMONG
OUR WILD INDIANS
By Gen. DODGE and Gen. SHERMAN. The fastest selling book out. Indorsed by Pres't Arthur, Gen's Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and thousands of Eminent Judges, Clergymen, Editors, etc., as "*The Best and Most Illustrated Indian Book Ever Published.*" It takes like wildfire, and agents sell 10 to 20 a day. 62-75,000 sold. Its *Great Authorship* and *Solid Merit* make it the booming book for Agents. Send for Circulars, Specimen Plate, Extra Terms, etc., to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

25 YEARS IN THE POULTRY YARD.
20th Edition. 208 Pages, explaining the entire business. Gives symptoms and best remedies for all diseases. A 50-page Illustrated Catalogue. All for 25c. in stamps.
A. M. LANG.
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THE "IRON AGE" Cultivator.
It is unequaled. Others, jealous of its popularity, have attempted to imitate it but it has no equal. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory. Special Prices quoted to Farmers where we have no agents. Send for catalogue showing the different combinations of the Cultivator to
THE KEMPSTON & WADDELL CO., 351 & 353 Front St., Buffalo, N. Y.

TELEGRAPHY TAUGHT AND SITUATIONS FURNISHED. Circulars free. VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

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CLOCKS Big money for Agents. Send for Catalogue and terms. Erie Clock Co., Erie, Pa. CLOCKS

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. [illegible] Lebanon, Ohio.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., APRIL 15, 1885.

TERMS.—$2 per year in advance. $2.50 when not in advance. Advertisements cents per line for three insertions. One colum per year $90—½ colum $45.

☞Hereafter all subscribers paying their subscription in advance, will get a credit of two months additional as a premium on $2 in advance.

1885....., *SPRING!* .....1885.

THE ECLIPSE A FAILURE.

GARMAN'S STORE A COMPLETE SUCCESS.

Our newest offerings in Embroidered Dress Patterns, in Batiste, India Linen, Pink and Blue Chambray are beautiful.

In Stamped goods we have Tray Covers, Side Board Covers, Tidies, Slipper Cases, Umbrella and Cane Cases, Splashers, Fringe for Lambrequins, &c., &c.

Did you ever buy Merrimac & Allen Shirting Prints (not standard) at 5 cents? We have lots of them—you usually pay 7 & 8 cents for them.

Everything in our stock at proportionately low rates—we offer no baits, but do a strictly honest business. Everything must be as we say—we will make it right.

Fancy Baskets for Decorating, Cornucopias, Hair Receivers, Catch-Alls, &c.

They tease us about wheelbarrows, but they will not be in for a few years yet. We want you to understand that ours is a Complete Dry-Goods and Fancy Notion Stock—should be called "Yankee Notion," but that word has become almost obsolete. We don't aim to keep a hardware, leather, grocery, furniture, clothing, bakery, stationery, or a general banking concern, we will be content to have you come for Dry-Goods and Notions only.

D. GARMAN & SON.

BUSH'S ARCADE. *Bellefonte*, 1885.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Sun-bonnets—Garmans.

Children's lace caps—Garmans.

Dress goods and plaids—Garmans.

——Tuesday was cold and stormy. Mercury 20 below freezing.

——All kinds of ladies' slippers, cheap, at Graham's shoe store.

——Our old friend John Bitner, of near the Red mill, had a severe paralytic stroke a short time ago.

——Monday was ugly and raw, making one think winter was coming back again. When will this icy spell be o'er?

——No plowing has yet been done, the ground has been too wet, and the season will be backward for farmers.

——Adam Thomas proved himself a master mechanic, by the work done on the new roller mill in this place.

——Mr. Bartholomew has started hands to work on his building for store and dwelling at our railroad station.

——Miles township has again lost one of its venerable citizens in the death of Edward Houtz, of Madisonburg, on 6th.

——Last Saturday was very disagreeable—it snowed nearly all day, most of it melting on the ground soon after falling.

——Work has begun on the extension of the Centre Hall water works—Mr. D. K. Geiss having started on his contract last week.

——For a comfortable, easy walking shoe try a pair of the English Waukenphasts, for sale by Graham & Son, corner Brockerhoff row.

——Mr. Confer, altho' having flitted to Spring Mills, still makes daily visits to Centre Hall as superintendent of Grenoble's grain house.

——Graham & Son are selling the best $3 men's fine calf button and lace shoes in town—all solid, no shoddy. Corner Brockerhoff row.

——Miss Avilda Long has left this place again after a residence of over a year. She was manager of Dinges' store during the greater part of her stay here.

——Adam Nearhood is boss of J. D. Murray's broom manufactory, and the samples of his work which we saw compare favorably with brooms made elsewhere.

——Any persons wanting tombstones should stop and give the Centre Hall Marble Works a call. We guarantee our work, style and quality.

lap3t JOHN F. WASSON.

——Our elegant line of ladies' fine kid button shoes, in cloth and kid tops, all solid and every pair warranted, selling cheap, at Graham's shoe store, corner Brockerhoff row.

——The Evangelical parsonage to be built in this place is under headway and stones for the walls are on the ground. The Reformed charge has also wisely concluded to erect a parsonage at Centre Hall.

——Stover's Bellefonte marble yard turns out nearly all the handsome monuments you see throughout this county. Leave your order with Mr. Stover if you want a good job.

——Joseph P. Blymyer, a citizen of Lewistown, connected with a highly respectable family, died at the insane asylum, Harrisburg, on 7. He had been an inmate of the institution for three years and was one of the incurable cases.

——An experienced tailor has been employed in the merchant tailoring department of the Philad. Branch clothing store. You can have any kind of garment for men and boys made to order on short notice, and entire satisfaction guaranteed.

——We understand the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has fixed the price of cross ties for this season as follows: White oak 55 cents, rock oak 45 cents, and second class 30 cents. This is a reduction of 10 cents on white oak, 5 cts. on rock oak and 10 cents on second class.

——Mr. Harper, of the firm of Harper & Kreamer, is now in the city to purchase a new stock of merchandise. Look out for a big display of goods in a few days at their store, and unequalled bargains. A complete assortment of every thing in their line will be received.

— Go to the Philad. Branch for a spring overcoat, and you will get it at a bargain. Spring suits of every style, and cheaper than elsewhere in this state. The Philad. Branch is headquarters for bargains in ready-made clothing. No impositions practiced.

Embroidered dress paterns.—Garmans.

——Wednesday morning opened with quite a brisk snow fall.

——One of our old residenters, Daniel Fauber, is on the sick list.

——Gov. Curtin got home from Washington, Tuesday, and looks well.

We have more lace curtains than ever before. Curtain poles in many styles —Garmans.

—— Mr. Michael Shuey, an old citizen of Harris twp., was buried on Tuesday, aged 83 years.

——Subscribers changing post-offices this spring should notify us—giving name of old as well as new post-office. tf

——The Bellefonte council passed an ordinance forbidding the erection of any "frame or wooden buildings in the compactly built or business portions of the borough." That is a sensible act.

——The wars and rumors of wars across the waters do not scare Lewins & Co. from a further reduction in the prices of ready-made clothing, when all else is on the rise. Low prices and No. 1 bargains in suits is their motto.

——The protests of the REPORTER and of sundry citizens, against the change of schedule in running our trains, had the desired effect—the keers now run to suit the people. Good. Passengers can now again make connection at Centre Hall, at noon, with stages to and from Bellefonte, east and west.

——A pile of window boxes belonging to the new roller mill prevented a young horse of G. L. Goodhart from running off, last Saturday evening, being scared by the cars. The horse ran in a direction to be hemmed in by the boxes and Mr. G. was thereby enabled to keep the animal under control and not wreck the buggy. So much for having a roller mill, George.

——The old Felmlee house, after a long and stubborn resistance, had to move, much to the gratification of Aaron Thomas and our sympathizing citizens. It is now near the site where it will spend the rest of its days, while Centre Hall grows in greatness. Our people on Monday and Tuesday came to the rescue and with pushes and pulls and yells the old landmark started down the Brush-valley road.

——On Saturday while Mr. D. K. Geiss' children were on their way home from a visit to their sick grandfather, Mr. Jacob Wagner, the king bolt of their buggy dropped out which caused the buggy to part, the front gear going with the horse, the box and hind gear dropping and spilling the occupants, Wagner and Verny, out, who escaped with light bruises. The horse being quiet did not run away.

Kidney, Liver and Blood Disorders.—Physicians too frequently fail to recognize what they are, and even if knowing them, lack the skill or their proper treatment, so that they are liable to be allowed to progress until they are almost unendurable, and their victims are made to undergo the most frightful tortures of a surgical operation. Lose no time in taking Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy," and thus avoid the surgeon's knife.
apr

——Wolf & Son are preparing for a grand spring opening. Mr. Wolf, Jr., is now in the city for a new stock of merchandise, and Witmer will bring the best and handsomest in market. Wolf & Son always keep first class goods, and never offer shoddy or an inferior article in any line of goods they keep. Ladies will find the latest styles of dress goods when the new stock arrives which will be some time next week.

——Wanamaker again throws out his inducements, thro' the columns of the "Reporter," to persons who want any kind of goods, and wish to order by mail, personally, or C. O. D. All know what they get of Wanamaker can be relied on, and that money is refunded and goods taken back when not found as represented. The great merchant does nothing by deception and puts out no advertisement simply to catch—he does all his advertisements say—often more. Read his new ad. in this issue.

——The building for the steam roller flouring mill at the station is up—it is three stories high—52 feet—with basement and makes quite an imposing appearance. The mechanical part of the building was done by Adam Thomas and is an excellent job. The structure is the heaviest frame hereabouts, the timber being the best that the mill of Wolf & Grove could furnish. The machinery will be placed in a few weeks and soon thereafter we expect steam to be up and the whistle to blow the cheering news of the finishing of an enterprise which will be a great convenience to this section.

——AARONSBURG.—Wm. Condo is on the sick list with diabetis.

Dr. P. T. Musser and wife are at New Orleans taking in the exhibition.

Wm. H. Cassler's saw mill, in the mountain, was burned in the early part of last week.

Henry Spiker, formerly of Aaronsburg, died of cancer at Effingham, Ill. He left this place 20 years ago with his wife, two daughters and his brother Jonathan, all of whom are now dead. R.

PERSONAL.—David Shafer has moved from Miles township to near Aaronsburg. Wm. H. Strouse has moved from Wolf's Store to Tylersville. Mrs. W. V. Gentzel, of Coburn, chaperoned by Mrs. Daniel Fleisher, gave the Reporter sanctum a call—it was their first visit to a printing office, and we shall feel honored to have them call again. Mr. T. B. Jameson, of Gregg, was among our callers—glad to see him. Mr. Buck, of the Bellefonte foundry firm of Hicks & Buck, called to pay his respects to the Reporter.

THOUSANDS SAY SO.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure kidney and liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by J. Zeller & Son, Bellefonte.

Spies report that Osman Digma's men are in distress, and are compelled to eat their camels.

An infernal machine of a new type and skillful contrivance was sent to Bismarck on 11. There is no clue to its originator.

Send us three new cash names for one year, and we will send you a fourth copy of the Reporter free one year. A splendid chance to get the Reporter one year free.

MADISONBURG PICKINGS.

E. S. Shafer has bought a new horse and now drives two grays.

Misses Mazie and Kate Smull were visiting in this place.

Mr. Shultz, our supervisor, called out a force of men the other day to clear the road of snow drifts.

Johnson Fisher packed his grip sack on Monday and started on a tour thro' Nittanyvalley and will be gone a week.

The cat serenade tendered us Monday evening was really delightful.

Miss Fannie Shafer, who had been visiting in Reading, has returned again.

Uriah Shafer, one of our enterprising farmers, raised 800 bushels of potatoes and 300 bushels of turnips on three acres and ten rods of ground, last summer. Who can beat it?

Mrs. Jacob Hazel had about twelve bushels of little onions last season.

Frank Geark is still supplying the town with wood.

The Klinefelter mills have shut down for repairs, but will be ready to run in about four weeks.

Col. Bartges and Geo. Ritter were the guests of Amos Kully on Wednesday, 1st —they were on a fishing excursion.

The young ladies who donned their brothers' suits and promenaded the streets, the other evening, smoking cigars had better be a litter careful or they might fall into the hands of the police and landed where many similar young ladies have been thrown to their amazement and shame.

Misses Ida and Mazie Reber and Annie Feidler expect to go to Kansas the latter part of April and will stay if they like the country.

It is said W. B. Royer is going to farm some for Geo. Shafer this summer.

Lewis Fentzler, of Millheim, was in town last week. We hear he intends purchasing H. J. Limbert's farm property near town and engage in stock raising and huckstering. TEACHER.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—Since the fire several parties have circulated the report that we intended to pack our duds and leave Bellefonte. Therefore we desire to state to our many friends and patrons that there is not the least vestige of truth in such a report. We had already secured a store before the fire was completely extinguished, and herewith announce to the public that on or about April 10th, we will re-open in Harris' new building, corner High and Water streets with an elegant new stock of goods. And if our friends will refrain from making their spring purchases until that time they will be well repaid. With many, many, thanks for the manifestations of sympathy and best wishes extended to us since we were burned out, we remain your obedient servants.

GOLDSMITH BROTHERS.

P. S.—Our Tailoring department was in running order three days after the fire, and anybody in want of a spring suit will find we have the best selection of woolens ever brought to Bellefonte.

G. B.

——In consequence of the change in our business caused by the fire, it becomes necessary for us to close our books. All parties indebted to us are requested to call and settle on or before the 25th inst. We can be found at our temporary business office at Bond Valentine's real estate agency, in Bush's Arcade.

GOLDSMITH BROTHERS.

WELL-PAID LABOR.

A reporter of the Pittsburg *Times*, while talking to a number of iron-workers, was told by a puddler of a man who has two trains of rolls and who makes without any trouble from $15 to $20 a day. A roller with a small guide mill train can earn from $8 to $10 a day. There are rollers in Pittsburg now earning from $36 to $50 a day. There is a steel roller in a South Side steel works taken from his work about 2 p. m. in his borouche, driven by his colored servant.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by J. Zeller & Son, Bellefonte, druggists. jan7y

BATTLE BETWEEN RUSSIANS AND AFGHANS.

London, April 9.—General Komarhoff, the Russian commander, attacked the fortified positions of the Afghans on the Kushk river, on March 30. The Afghan force, numbering 4,000 men, with eight cannons, was defeated. Their loss was 500 killed and wounded. The artillery, two standards, the entire camp equipage, and provisions were captured. The Russians lost one officer killed and three subalterns wounded, besides ten soldiers killed and 29 wounded.

A Scotch minister once said, "No woman could bear pain as well as a man." This is not so. Mrs. Edward Myers, of Rondout, N. Y., submitted to the operation of the removal of her hand without taking ether. Dr. Kennedy, also of Rondout, N. Y., who performed the operation said he never saw such heroism. The lady's disease was erysipelas, and afterwards the doctor gave his "Favorite Remedy" to cleanse the blood. Mrs. Meyers is now well and strong. apr

Mt. Carmel, Pa., April 7.—This morning David L. Davis was killed in Montana mines. His wife had previously lost two husbands by accident in collieries, one having fallen down a shaft and the other burned to death.

A most horrible tragedy occurred at Pennsboro, W. Va., the other night. Dr. E. A. Martin and "Babe" Timmons had a dispute over forty-five cents. Timmons was coaxed away by his friends, but had not gone far when Martin began firing at him. One bullet lodged in Timmons' groin. Timmons returned the fire. At this juncture Martin's daughter, aged 12, seeing her father in danger, ran to protect him, when she was hit by a bullet and killed. Both men are under arrest.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills are suited to every age. Being sugar-coated they are easy to take, and though mild and pleasant in action, are thorough and searching in effect. Their efficacy in all disorders of the stomach and bowels is certified to by eminent physicians, prominent clergymen, and many of our best citizens.

An old and a new subscriber to the Reporter can get the New York Weekly World, each one year, for $2.25 sent us in advance. A great bargain. tf

George Williams, a prominent lumberman of Clearfield county, was drowned in Kersey Run, near Penfield, on 4; his body was recovered a few days later.

The Susquehanna and Mahoning railway company was chartered on 7, with a capital of $150,000. The road will be 15 miles long and will run through Jefferson county to a point on the waters of the Little Clearfield creek, at or near Watts' saw mill, in Clearfield Co.

At Lewistown one day last week Landum Buchanan found in a secret drawer in an old cabinet Aunt Polly Rothrock's will and expired note for $900. Everything was left to the party who made the discovery, which gives him the recently sold property on Market street, less about $700 in debt resting against the estate.

TRIAL LIST.

B F Mackley vs James P Cohick et al.
George Neff vs James P Cohick et al.
Samuel Kline vs James P Cohick et al.
John H Warren vs James P Cohick et al.
Frank Ash vs James P Cohick et al.
Joseph Beatty vs James P Cohick et al.
John Justo vs James P Cohick et al.
Wm. P Brown vs Henry J Walker.
G Bilger Meek vs it G Elder.
H K Hicks use of vs A Baum, Jr.
Louis Pasquale vs. John Hoy, agent.
Hanlen Bros. & Co. vs Witherite & Walker.
T D Casey & Co. vs Witherite & Walker.
Samuel Haffley vs. George Rohback.

——The following persons have been drawn to serve as Jurors during the April term of court:

Grand Jurors.

Sam'l Decker, Walker	C W Albright, Millheim
Thomas Riley, Harris	Jas Ardery, Worth
R W Downing, ½ Moon	J Witmer Wolf, Potter
J C Boal, Potter	Rob't Henderson, Marion
Jon. Shank, Howard	E L Johnson, Rush
S H Bennison, Marion	Vint Beckwith, Taylor
D G Meek, Ferguson	F F Adams, Boggs
H D Yerger, Bellefonte	D J Meyer, Potter
Z T Weirick, Howard	Jerre Snavely, Potter
J R Alexander, Spring	Geo Armbruster, Gregg
David Barree, Gregg	Allen Ammerman, Union
John Q Miles, Huston	W G Rook, Philipsburg

Traverse Jurors—Fourth Monday April.

Jno Armagast, Benner	J Armstrong, Philipsb'g
Jos Powers, Bellefonte	P N Barnhart, Spring
Jos Loder, Howard	Henry Young, Spring
J C Nason, Huston	R D Ardery, Huston
G A Gowland, Philipsbg	H H Benner, Bellefonte
J F Rearick, Gregg	Jno Graston, Howard
Wm McGirk, College	Sol Peck, Walker
H K Hoy, Benner	A W Hafer, Millheim
E B Green, Bellefonte	J W Weaver, Boggs
Sam'l Ellenberger, Ferguson	Ed Tyson, Philipsburg
H H Weaver, Haines	Wm Miller, Bellefonte
W L Steel, Bellefonte	Daniel Dorman, Walker
O P Kreamer, Milesburg	H M Snyder, Ferguson
John Woods, Spring	G F Sevenson, Potter
Sam'l Ott, Millheim	Jno Harshberger, Penn
Barney Coyle, Philipsbg	J Pennington, Ferguson
J B Heckman, Gregg	John Harpster, Worth
Benj. Gentzel, Spring	J H Brown, Snow Shoe
Uriah Shafer, Miles	Sam'l Noll, jr. Spring
Archy Allison, Potter	Sam'l Crotzer, Potter
Moses Gilbert, Miles	John H Burns, Rush
Jno Ward, Halfmoon	Wm Derstine, Bellefonte
Christ Schrock, Bellef'e	Enos Ertley, Marion
	J W Gardner, Howard
	John Holmes, Marion

Traverse Jurors—First Monday May.

John H Snyder, Gregg	W L Musser, Millheim
W M M'Clintock, Potter	J L Marshall, Benner
Wm Norris, College	D H Yeager, Snow Shoe
Walter O'Brien, College	John Krebs, Ferguson
Sam'l Emerick, Union	Albert Sweeley, Liberty
Noah Gates, Benner	David Bartges, Gregg
S F Ishler, Harris	David Orr, Marion
H G Royer, Haines	Grafius Weston, Worth
J C Rankin, Snow Shoe	J H Holmes, Ferguson
Claude Cook do	Chas Gates, Halfmoon
Geo Noll, Boggs	Dan'l Garman, Bellef'te
A F Cramer, Haines	F S Lingle, Liberty
Fred Heckman, Gregg	J A Yarnell, Snow Shoe
Harvey Lutz, Walker	W H Campbell, Boggs
Patrick Martin, Boggs	S F Dorman, Walker
A B Snyder, Spring	Wm Dawson, Bellefonte
J I Curtin, Bellefonte	Jos Adams, Milesburg
John Dale, Benner	Michael O'Neal, Rush

——Sechlers & Co. have granulated sugar at 8c a pound, all other grades at lowest prices. Syrups, molasses, finest New Orleans at 80c per gallon. Fine assortment of coffees, both green and roasted. Our roasted coffees are always fresh. All the new and desirable brands of tobacco. Special attention given to our cigar trade. We try to sell the best 2 for 5c and 5c cigars in the town. Tea —Young Hyson, 60c, 80c, and $1 per lb.; Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1; Gunpowder from 60c to $1 per lb; Oolong 60c to $1 per lb.; Mixed green and black from 60c to $1 per lb.; a very fine colored Japan tea; also a good bargain in Young Hyson at 40c per pound. Finest full cream cheese at 16c per lb. As Baking Powder is coming into such general use, it is important to find which are the best value for the price charged. Our one pound pails of Baker's Baking Powder we think the best return for the money of any brand on the market. The goods will do the same work as any of the higher priced goods. Stone-ware in all sizes of all desirable shapes; best quality of Akron ware. This is the most satisfactory goods in the market. Oranges and lemons of the freshest goods. We have the new lightning fruit jar, and Mason's porcelain-lined and glass top jars. The lightning jar is far ahead of anything yet known. It is a little higher in price than the Mason jar, but it is worth more than the difference in price. Buy the lightning jar and you will not regret it. We have them in pints, quarts and half gallons. Fine sugar cured hams, shoulders, breakfast bacon and dried beef—naked and canvased. We guarantee every piece of meat we sell. We have fifty fine lambs in good pasture to dress for our market as wanted. We give special attention to getting fine lambs, and always try to have a fine flock ahead. Our customers can depend on getting nice lamb at all times. SECHLER & Co., Bush House Block, Bellefonte.

MARRIED.

April 14, at Centre Hall, by Rev. W. E. Fischer, Elmer C. Smith and Priscilla Long, both of Millheim, Pa.

At the residence of Hon. J. J. Bierer, (an uncle of the bride,) at Latrobe, Pa., April 7, by Rev. D. M. Wolf, Rev. J. M. Evans, pastor of Paradise charge, Somerset county, Pa., and Mrs. Ellella H. Weller, of Wharton, Ohio.

April 9, at Centre Hall, by Rev. W. E. Fischer, George R. Decker and Rebecca A. Heckman, both of near Spring Mills.

On March 31, by Rev. C. W. Raver, Elmer E. Knarr and Miss Alice M. Breon, both of Millheim.

On March 26, by Rev. B. Hengst, Mr. T. F. Faust and Mrs. Frances V. McLellan, both of Gregg twp.

DIED.

At the residence of Dorsey Green, Buffalo Run, Christian Miller, on March 30, aged 64 years.

In Milesburg, on 5th, Mr. Al Duval, of consumption. The deceased leaves a wife and several children.

On March 29, in Lawrence, Kansas, Thomas Hutchison, aged 82 years.

The subject of this notice was born in Centre county, and spent the greater portion of his life here. Although bred to the trade of a blacksmith, he devoted himself to farming from his early manhood.

Near Altamont, Effingham county, Ill., Henry Spyker, aged 69 years, 23 days. The deceased was a native of Aaronsburg and well-known in that section. He moved to Illinois some 20 years ago.

Laura Knarr, at Centre Hill, March 9, aged 21 years, 1 month, 8 days. Sister K. was the only daughter of John and Mary Dauberman. She embraced religion about three years ago, united with the church and was faithful unto death. She was a very mild, amiable Christian. She was married Nov. 7, 1883. She leaves a husband, babe, father, mother and brother to mourn their sad loss. G. HUNTER.

Spiro, on April 10, at the residence of George Miller, at Spring Mills, aged 37 years, 10 months, 23 days.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of Mrs. Laura M. Knarr, by the Ladies Foreign Missionary Society of the Sinking Creek Presbyterian Church, Centre Co.:

Resolved, That we have heard of the death of our dear sister, Laura M. Knarr, with feeling of regret and sorrow.

Resolved, That by her death this society has lost a valued member, one who by her many kindly qualities and social habits had endeared herself to all with whom she associated.

Resolved, That we bow submissively to the Divine will of God, trusting that she is transferred to the society of those who have washed their robes white in the blood of the Lamb.

Resolved, That we commend to the care and grace of a covenant-keeping God her bereaved husband and family.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the "Centre Reporter" and "Evangelical Messenger" and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

C. E. ORMAN,
M. A. ROSS,
JENNIE B. BOAL.

If you want the two papers, the REPORTER and the "New York Weekly World," for one year at $2.25, you can have the two by sending us the $2.25 in advance and a new name with $2.25, to which the two papers will also be sent. This is a big bargain, and we are only able to carry it out upon the above plan.

CAUTION.—My wife, Elizabeth, having left my bed and board without just cause, all persons are hereby cautioned against harboring her or selling her any thing on my account as I will pay no debts contracted by her. WM. FROM,
25ap3t Tusseyville, Pa.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, 4th of May, 1885, at 11½ o'clock a. m. Election for President and Directors same day and place.

JAS. R. M'CLURE, Secretary.

CENTRE HALL MEAT MARKET.—The Centre Hall Meat market having a refrigerator families can at all times be supplied with fresh meats, of the best quality, also bologna sausage. Next door to hotel; open day and evening.
14may tf HENRY BOOZER.

CENTRE HALL SELECT SCHOOL.

The spring term of this institution will commence on Monday, April 27, next, and continue eight weeks. All the higher English branches and Latin will be taught. Special attention will be given young gentlemen and ladies who desire to teach and prepare for examination. Tuition for the term from $4 to $7. Boarding can be had at reasonable rates.
25m4t M. SHIRES, Principal.

NOTICE—*Wolf & Son have just received a fine lot of Fresh Mackerel and Lake Herring, guaranteed to weigh as represented; First quality and low prices. Call on us before purchasing elsewhere.*

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petition for license in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for Centre County, and that application will be made to the next session of said court to grant the same:

C G McMillen,	Bellefonte Boro.,	Tavern
W R Teller,	"	"
Daniel Garman,	"	"
Emanuel Brown,	"	"
Frank X Lehman,	"	"
James McCarty,	"	"
John Anderson,	"	Saloon
Jacob Cook	Howard Boro.,	Tavern
W S Musser,	Millheim Boro.,	"
S T Frain,	"	"
James Passmore,	Philipsburg Boro.,	"
John A McOmber,	"	"
William Parker,	"	"
Bernard Coyle,	"	"
S B Row,	"	"
John Ramsdale,	"	"
Peter Ashcroft,	"	"
W H Dean,	"	"
C A Faulkner,	"	Wholesale
F P McCloskey & Co.,	"	Bottlers
John G Geary,	Unionville Boro.,	Tavern
Alois Kohlbecker,	Boggs Township,	"
James A Livingston,	Ferguson Twp.,	"
J H Bibby,	Gregg Township,	"
H G Shaffer,	"	"
C C Hummel,	Harris Township,	"
Andrew Immel,	Haines "	"
T F Moyer,	Miles "	"
Joseph Kleckner,	Penn "	"
D J Meyer,	Potter Township,	"
D H Ruhl,	"	"
John Odenkirk,	"	"
Jeffrey Hayes,	"	"
John G Uzzle,	Snow Shoe Twp.	"
Boston Veihdorfer,	"	"
Martin Healey,	"	"
E A Nolan,	"	"
George Hazel,	"	Saloon
Samuel Boyer,	"	"
J C Hicklin,	"	"
Gottlieb Haag,	Spring Township	Tavern
Henry Robb,	Walker Township,	Tavern
Jonas Stetler,	Worth Township,	"

ROBERT BRETT, Clerk.

ST. ELMO HOTEL,

No. 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.
JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor.
26dartf

Surface Indications

What a miner would very properly term "surface indications" of what is beneath, are the **Pimples, Sties, Sore Eyes, Boils, and Cutaneous Eruptions** with which people are annoyed in spring and early summer. The effete matter accumulated during the winter months, now makes its presence felt, through Nature's endeavors to expel it from the system. While it remains, it is a poison that festers in the blood and may develop into **Scrofula**. This condition causes derangement of the digestive and assimilatory organs, with a feeling of enervation, languor, and weariness—often lightly spoken of as "only spring fever." These are evidences that Nature is not able, unaided, to throw off the corrupt stoms which weaken the vital forces. To regain health, Nature must be aided by a thorough blood-purifying medicine; and nothing else is so effective as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

which is sufficiently powerful to expel from the system even the taint of **Hereditary Scrofula.**

The medical profession indorse AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and many attestations of the cures effected by it come from all parts of the world. It is, in the language of the Hon. Francis Jewett, ex-State Senator of Massachusetts and ex-Mayor of Lowell, "the only preparation that does real, lasting good."

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

☞M. L. Blair, Alderman, 5th Ward, Scranton, Pa., stated, Nov. 9, '83: He had used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for sprains, burns, cuts, bruises and rheumatism. Cured every time.

$500,000 A YEAR.

Statement of the American, National and United States and Canada Express Company, Troy, N. Y.

The strength of Rome lay not in her multitude, nor in her grain ladened fleets. These were elements of strength, but her never-failing resources lay in the self-control and discipline of Roman soldiers. Discipline—it is the very soul to all the wonderful meaning possessed by the word "veteran." Mr. Benedict, of Troy, is a veteran in the express business. "Thirty-three years," he said to your reporter, "I've stood at this desk." It is the discipline of years of experience which gives him the position he holds in the trust and esteem of these three great corporations. "We have a business of $500,000 a year, and I've been absent from this office hardly a month in all that time, although I must confess that many times I've worked here when suffering great pain, for I have been troubled all my life with billiousness and dyspepsia. My system had become so reduced and weak that I had no appetite, and my digestion wholly disordered. I have tried various remedies, but almost two years ago I happened to hit upon Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY. After using only one bottle or so I began to feel stronger in every way. The great difficulty has been with my digestion, but this seems to regulate it perfectly. I have, sir, great faith in Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY. I have bought and given a great deal of it to the poor around here; those, you know, who have no money to buy medicine of any kind, for there are a great many troubled with bilious diseases and suffer on without aid. I always keep FAVORITE REMEDY in the house. I consider it the best medicine for the blood in the market. Well, I must attend to this matter for the western part of the city. Say, you tell the doctor I am coming down to Rondout to see him in August. I want to know him." I left the veteran, still at his post, rejoicing in health and greatful to Dr. Kennedy. apr

Crowl's Patent Iron Roofing

IS THE ONLY

DOUBLE COPPER CORRUGATED ROOFING,

AND IS THE ONLY ONE PREPARED BY THE MANUFACTURERS

READY FOR USE.

J. A. REESMAN,
Centre Hall, Pa., Agent.

Reported by EVANS BROS., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 56 North Water St., Philad.

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Cheese and all kinds of Country produce. Quick sales, good prices and quick returns.

PHILADELPHIA, Apr. 13, 1885.

BUTTER.		
Creamery, Penn'a, extra		26
" Western "	24	26
EGGS.		
Penn'a, Del and Md., per doz	crates	17
" " " "	bbls	17
Western, ex brands	crates	16½
LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, straight, nearby	per lb	13 14
" mixed "	"	13
" Western, straight	"	13
" mixed	"	12
Roosters	"	7 8
Ducks	"	14 15
Turkeys	"	13 15
Geese	"	9 19
DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, extra	per lb	16 17
" choice	"	15 16
" medium	"	12 14
Chickens, dry-picked, extra	"	15 16
" good	"	12 14
" scalded and medium	"	10 12
Ducks, extra	"	15 46
" fair	"	11 12
Geese, extra	"	9 10
CALVES AND SHEEP.		
Calves, Del & Md, prime	per lb	6½
" Fair to good	"	5½ 6
" Common stock	"	4 5
" Hog-dressed	"	6 7
Sheep, prime	"	5 5½
Lambs, extra	"	5 6¼
Live Cattle	"	5 5½
Hogs, live	"	6 6¼
Pigs, live	"	5 5½
DRESSED PORK.		
Light	per lb	6 6½
Heavy	"	5½ 6
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.		
Cabbage, extra	per 100	11 50 12 00
" good	"	8 00 10 00
Apples, Baldwins	per bbl	3 25 3 50
" Greenings	"	3 00 3 25
" York State, mixed	"	2 75 3 00
Onions, Pa	"	4 00 4 50
" Western	"	3 50 4 00
POTATOES.		
Early Rose, choice	per bus	60 65
Burbanks, choice	"	52 55
" fair	"	50 52
Pearl Mammoth	"	55 55
Beauty of Hebron	"	60 62
Peerless	"	50
CHEESE.		
N Y Factory, choice		12 12½
Ohio, fat, fine		11 11½
Penn'a, Full Cream		8 9
SEEDS.		
Timothy	per bu	1 50 1 60
Clover	per lb	8¾ 9
Flax	per bu	1 60
WOOL.		
Tub-washed	per lb	27 30
Unwashed	"	17 20
DRIED FRUIT.		
Apples, evaporated, in cases		6 7
" good		3 3½
" quarters		3
Blackberries		9 9½
Cherries, pitted, prime dry		12½ 13
FURS.		
Bear, black		5 00 15 00
" Cubs		2 00 7 00
Red Fox		75 1 00
Grey		10 35
Minks		35 50
Racoons		10 50
Muskrat, Winter		8 10
Wild Cat		25
House Cat		10
Opossum, cased, trashed out		8 12
Rabbits		2½
HIDES.		
Hides, Dry	per lb	10 11
Calf, Salted	"	12 13
Hides, Green, Steer	"	5½ 6
" " Cow	"	5 5½
" " Bull	"	4 5
" Salted Steer	"	8 8½
" " Cow	"	8 8½
Sheep Skins, per piece		25 75
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Lard, Country lots, prime	per lb	7 8
Tallow, Solid	"	5½ 6
" Cake	"	6 6½
Honey in Comb	"	10 11
Country Soap	"	5

☞Price Current Subject to Market Fluctuations

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, April 13, 1885.
(Corrected Weekly.)

		Chicago.	Philadelphia
Corn		44	—55
Wheat	"	85¾	—98½
Oats	"	31¾	—41
Pork	"	12.35	
Lard	"	7.05	

SAMUEL WHITE, Jr., Com'n Broker
23 South Third Street.

SPRING MILLS MARKET.	
Wheat—Red	88
White & Mixed	88
Rye	60
Corn, 45 shelled, and ears old	
Oats	30
Buckwheat	50
Barley	45
Cloverseed large	5 00
Cloverseed small	6 00
Timothy seed	1 45
Plaster, ground per ton	9 00
Flour, per barrel	5 00
Roller Flour, per barrel	6 50

Butter, 16; tallow, 6; lard, 8; ham, 12; shoulde 8; bacon or side, 8; eggs per dozen, 15 cents.

Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

COAL—Pea, 3.00; Chestnut, 4.75; Stove, 5.00 Egg, 4.75.